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Red-Socialist Fusion Looms As Front Against Fascism; Internationals May Unite

French and Belgian Socialists Watch Results in Spain

Marxist Combine

Proletarian Party in Paris May Be Offered as Model for Labor Movement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Fusion of the Second and Third Internationals—of Socialism and Communism—into a worldwide united front against Fascism is being seriously studied by Marxists in many European capitals.

In Paris and Brussels, particularly, the question is receiving close attention today. Socialist and Communist leaders in these cities now not only admit that plans for such a closely knit common front against Fascism on an international scale exist, but they do not deny that the project has progressed to the point where outright fusion of the Internationals can be envisaged as a possibility.

Underlying this startling trend toward Marxist unity, which if it materializes would have far-reaching social and political consequences in many countries, are several factors. The first is undoubtedly the rise of Fascism.

Totalitarian Success

In Italy, Germany, Austria, an authoritarian and "totalitarian" regime has come into power and in each case crushed the Socialist and Communist parties and party organizations. In Germany and Austria, at least, the lack of unity and often the actual strife between the two proletarian parties facilitated the task of the dictators in their struggle to overthrow "social democracy." As the absolutist wave reached France, Spain and Belgium, the Marxist leaders decided that if they were to save themselves from being wiped out in their turn, they must unite against the rising tide of Fascism.

The French "Front Populaire" or "Popular Front Against Fascism," formed in October, 1934, was the first manifestation of this new trend. It arose directly out of the revolutionary riots of February, 1934. As the so-called Fascist leagues like Col François de la Rocque's Croix de Feu became stronger and more aggressive, the Popular Front became the rallying point of all the liberal elements in France which opposed Fascism. A similar development occurred in Spain and has begun to appear in Belgium, where a "Front Populaire" has just been formed.

Loose Combine

These events, however, were on a strictly national plane, and the union of Communists and Socialists in each case was little more than a loose electoral "combine." But other parallel developments have given them greater and more permanent significance.

The evolution of Soviet Russia's foreign policy has been a particularly important factor. Believing itself threatened by Germany, the Soviet Government is seeking allies in Europe. It wants these allies to be strong enough to be able to aid Russia effectively in the event of trouble, and therefore was obliged to modify its subversive activities directed against the existing régimes. Thus in France, for instance, the Communists and Socialists were able with Moscow's approval to pose as the principal defenders of the Republic against its "Fascist enemies."

At the same time, Soviet Russia evolved internally, so that its new constitution envisages a moderated socialistic regime much more in line with the ideas of the Second or Socialist International.

Thus Maurice Thorez, French Communist chief, was able to state

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Paris Police Raid Anti-Soviet Offices

By the Associated Press

Paris, July 28

FLYING squadrons of special police executed a series of wholesale raids today on the headquarters of Rightest organizations opposing Premier Léon Blum's Popular Front.

Armed with search warrants, the police descended on the office of the "Anti-Soviet Rallying Committee" and on centers of dissolved "Fascist" leagues, which have been charged with attempted reorganization.

French Cabinet Faces Difficulty With Baby Bonds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 28—Signs are not wanting that the Popular Front Government's new loan of "baby bonds" is facing the determined action of its opponents in financial quarters to prevent its success.

Financial circles are declaring that the French loan, which is the keystone of Premier Léon Blum's financial policy, on which he has banked to bring back hoarded billions of francs into circulation, is encountering considerable resistance on the part of the investing public.

Official Satisfaction

Official declarations by Vincent Auriol, Minister of Finance, that the loan is progressing satisfactorily are shown to be not backed up by precise figures.

A surer sign of the loan's real status is seen in reiterated threats by Paul Faure, Minister of State, to "treat as high treason" a refusal by banks and big investors to take up an adequate amount of bonds.

M. Faure accused banks and big capitalists generally of sabotage, claiming that they were advising their clients not to subscribe to the loan.

Tax Exemption Argument

A new and unique appeal in favor of the loan has just been launched in the form of a joint statement from all the income-tax collectors of France urging taxpayers to buy the bonds on the ground that they are exempt from taxation.

The importance of the outcome of this attempt to float a large short-term loan can hardly be exaggerated, since it may well mean the success or failure of the whole Popular Front experiment.

Inflation or Devaluation

The fate of the franc also hinges very largely on whether the Government is able to coax the hoarded francs and gold back into circula-

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Soviets Admit Bureaucrats To Full Equality

Intelligentsia Wing Added to Groups of Workers and Peasants

All State Employees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet Russia's governmental system, known for 18 years after the revolution as the "workers' and peasants' state," has now become the "state of workers, peasants and intelligentsia." The third group, through the new constitution and official declarations, has been placed alongside the first two, with theoretically equal privileges and obligations.

Theoretically equal, this group in practice is rapidly becoming superior. For the group described by the Soviets as "intelligentsia" includes all men and women with specialized training, practitioners of the professions and arts, executives and experts in industry, agriculture and state offices, politicians, natural scientists.

They Have Come Over

"The position of our intelligentsia has reached its final form," wrote A. I. Stetski, a leading Communist theorist, in the magazine Bolshevik. "Even the former bourgeois intelligentsia, once connected with finance capital, who refused to recognize our Soviet power, who in some cases struggled against the proletarian dictatorship, against socialism, who became involved in wrecking, at present have passed over to our side. They have become an equal part of Soviet society, full citizens in our Soviet state. At the same time, we have developed our own young intelligentsia, with origins in the working class, who already outnumber the old."

This third group, now accepted by Soviet ideologists as equal with workers and peasants, although described as "intelligentsia" in Russia, would be more often described as bureaucrats in other countries. Communist theorists do not like this word, and use it only in a disparaging sense.

All State Employees

Under the Soviet system, practically every member of the professions, workers in the arts, teachers, natural scientists, engineers and technicians, agronomists and directors of factories and state farms have become, directly or indirectly, employees of the state. In this sense they form one vast bureaucracy, perhaps more complete than any in previous history. They work on salary, and because their salaries come from the state Communist theorists declare that they constitute a "true socialist sector" because they derive their incomes from "socialist funds."

Students of the Soviet system have predicted that the bureaucracy would eventually develop as the ruling group, dominating all other groups, attracting to its ranks the

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China Averts Yellow River Flood Peril

Worst Break in 40 Years Sealed by Ancient Repair Methods

Real Need Disclosed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING, China — Five million people of western Shantung and Kiangsu provinces have heaved a concerted sigh of relief as the greatest Yellow River break of the past 40 years (save for the summer of 1933) has at last been repaired and "China's Peril" has been turned back from a menace to friend of agriculture.

Completion of this task has once more directed attention in the capital to the need for a major-scale general project of Yellow River control; "the greater work," in the words of two foreign consulting engineers, "of river control that is needed before the Yellow River valley can be considered a safe place for farmers to live and till the soil."

These two men, O. J. Todd and Sig. Eliassen, who have been co-operating with the Chinese chairman of the Yellow River Commission, H. Y. Kung, see the problem primarily in this broader aspect.

5,000,000 Persons Affected

"Since 5,000,000 people were directly affected by this flood and as many might be affected by a break in the north dikes, they say in a report, the problem looms large and demands greater attention than has been given it as yet. Here is a major field for applied science and applied international co-operation. It will not soon be solved without help from outside, for it is far too large an undertaking to be properly financed by agencies at hand when other demands are taken into consideration.

"It requires extended credit such as America has recently given to many of her states, municipalities, water districts and river valleys."

The immediate solution has been primarily along Chinese lines, however, with the foreign consultants called in for aid when problems arose requiring the services of modern hydraulic engineers. Hand methods were used and local materials employed, with very little recourse to machinery.

China's Great Asset

China's great asset, man-power, was utilized in building a new dike with expenditure largely going to wages plus such local material as hemp, willow and the stalks of the kaoliang plant. Altogether about one million dollars was spent to put the Yellow River back in its channel; to do such a job in America would have cost several times that amount.

It was no easy task to rebuild the old dike, much stronger than before, on a line across the flowing river. In the course of achieving this, several spur dikes, pointing downstream at a 45-degree angle to throw the current toward the other bank and the old river bed, were built to become aids to the main closure dike.

A cut-off channel was also used, penetrating the base of a bend in the river just above the closure to carry the flow straight and deep along a course where the river would scour out its bed instead of building itself up higher and higher.

Men Tramp Down Stalks

The core of the new main dike was made of kaoliang stalks tied together with heavy hemp ropes fastened to long willow stakes driven through the new dike construction. In front of this 60-foot-wide structure was placed a woven willow mat,

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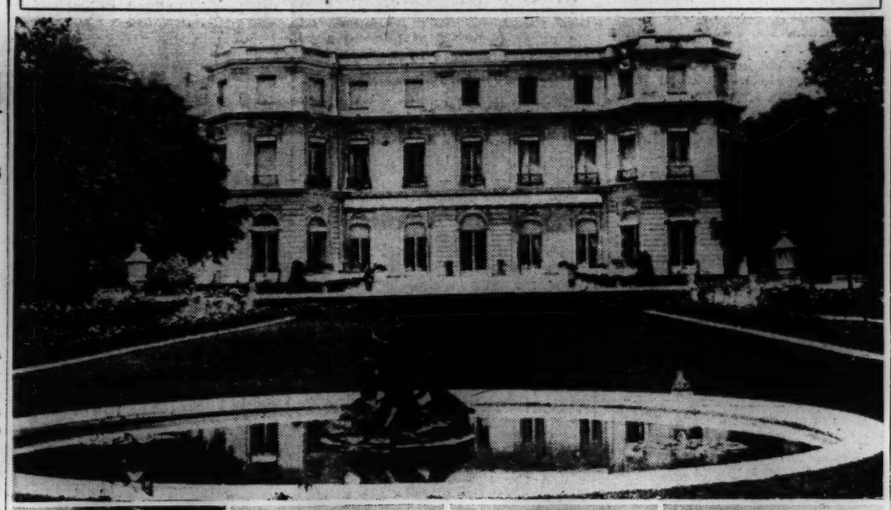
Haven for Americans in War Zone



International; Foreign Service Bureau; Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

Capt. William F. Amsden — Commander, U. S. Cruiser Quincy, Which Is Being Used to Evacuate American Nationals

Eric C. Wendelin — Third Secretary, Madrid Embassy, in Charge of the Embassy in the Absence of Ambassador Claude G. Bowers

William W. Corcoran — American Consul at Vigo, Who Has Reported That the Situation of Americans at That City Is Critical

Alfred F. Nufer — Commercial Attaché at Madrid, Who Has Been Directing the Work of Caring for Incoming Americans

Upper: United States Embassy at Madrid Which Offered a Refuge for Americans Caught by Civil Strife in Spain. Its Stately Rooms and Corridors Were Filled With Mattresses Used in the Emergency

Spanish Government Holds Its Own; Revolt Spreads Mainly in Navarre

U. S. S. Quincy Ready To Take Americans Fleeing Madrid

Madrid Lends Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—While rebels and loyalists joined in sanguinary battle for the control of half a dozen key positions in Spain today, the United States cruiser Quincy steamed into the port of Alicante on the Mediterranean coast, at 9:36 a. m. for its part in the complicated double-play by which it is hoped to liberate 160 Americans bottled up at the Embassy at Madrid.

The State Department meanwhile waited tensely here for final word from the young Third Secretary in charge of the Embassy, Eric C. Wendelin, who has been catapulted to fame by events that left him unexpectedly in charge of the big embassy with the property and lives of many fellow citizens directly under his supervision.

Evacuation Plans

Over the deep sea cables at length came the news for which the State department has waited breathlessly for a week.

Plans, it was announced have been completed to evacuate Americans from Madrid.

Americans and other foreigners, it was announced, will be sent from Madrid to the Mediterranean Coast

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Arrival of Envoy Arouses Criticism

By the Associated Press

Paris, July 28

ALVARO DE ALBORNOZ, new Spanish Ambassador to France, arrived yesterday by airplane, stirring up a storm of criticism from Government opposition circles because he came in what Rightists asserted was a plane belonging to the French Government.

Señor Albornoz was piloted by Reserve Capt. Corniglion Molinier, who previously flew André Malraux, French writer, to Madrid. The plane was said to have been placed at M. Molinier's disposal by Pierre Cot, French Air Minister.

Saragossa and Malaga Strategic Centers Sought by Rebels

Irun Battle Raging

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France, July 28—Heavy fighting to capture Irun yesterday has not resulted in any noticeable advance yet of the rebels. The road is free to Pamplona and it was found easy to go from there to Villeneuva despite the column which is attacking Irun.

That small frontier town, being the terminus of the railways along the coast and also to Madrid, is of considerable strategic importance. If the rebels take it they will also have access to the sea.

20,000 in Training

Meanwhile the rebel movement in Navarre is growing. Soon, it is declared, there will be 20,000 armed men in training. Complete order exists throughout the province.

After talking over the situation with people representing many shades of opinion, the Monitor's correspondent finds the general consensus is that the storm-center of the north is at Saragossa and of the south in Malaga.

Two Vantage Points

Capture of Saragossa by the Government would free Madrid from danger and re-establish connections with Barcelona, which for the first time in years is co-operating wholeheartedly with the Spanish capital.

On the other hand the loss of Malaga, on which Gen. Francisco Franco's forces are said to be advancing, would deprive the Government of an important naval base and might restore command of the sea to the rebels, thus enabling them to bring over troops freely from Morocco.

Refugees here from Barcelona confirm reports of great carnage in that city. In other parts of Spain, with the possible exception of Malaga fatalities are not nearly so high as was reported.

Meanwhile the jubilation of monarchists and fascists has now given place to dejection, it being realized

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Peru Celebrates Amid Prosperity And Revolt Plots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru, July 28—Peru celebrated its 115th anniversary of independence today in an atmosphere of economic well-being marked by a touch of political unrest.

Authorities announced yesterday the uncovering of a dynamite plot to take place during today's celebration parade. Two houses, several

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Land Plane to Attack Auto Marks

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 28 (AP)—Ab Jenkins, bronzed Utah champion of American speedways, uncrated a new kind of racing car, a virtual ground plane, yesterday, and promised an assault within a week upon all motorcar speed endurance records from 1 to 24 hours.

"Using an airplane motor for the first time, I intend to hang up records that Capt. George Eyston, John Cobb and the other English drivers won't be able to crack for a long while," he declared.

Captain Eyston broke all the records from 500 kilometers to the 48-hour run in a grind over the famous Bonneville Salt Flats, 130 miles west of here, two weeks ago.

New Engineering Ideas

The bullet-nosed, streamlined yellow racer which Mr. Jenkins is preparing for a run to start before Aug. 5 embodies several distinctive new engineering principles. Mounted just behind the red leather-cushioned seat are a large stabilizer, providing a fish-tail effect, and a rudder, to be set at an angle to follow the curvature of the course.

Just back of the front wheel is an adjustable fin, also designed to aid in guiding the car around the circular salt track.

A 12-cylinder airplane motor provides 700 horsepower at 2400 revolutions a minute, compared with 4000 r. p. m. required in the racer Mr. Jenkins used last year. Possibility of clutch failures, which marred two previous runs, is eliminated by a device which locks the clutch at high speeds.

More Plane Than Auto

"It's really more airplane than automobile," Mr. Jenkins said.

Mr. Jenkins first established a 24-hour world speed record in 1928—85.2 miles an hour. He bettered his own marks later as follows: 1932, 112.9; 1933, 117; 1934, 127. In 1935, John Cobb took the record away with 134, Mr. Jenkins regained it with 135.4, and Captain Eyston captured it with 140, improving the mark two weeks ago to 149.09 miles an hour.

Whereas other racers use relief drivers in distance runs, Mr. Jenkins plans to drive the entire 24 hours himself, as he has done four times before.

Inventive Genius at Work

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—This is an important date in the history of American inventive genius, which has created everything from flying machines to peepless keyholes.

One hundred years ago today John Ruggles, a Senator from Maine, was handed the first patent under our present law, enacted July 4, 1836. It recognized an improvement on a steam locomotive.

Since that day 2,045,000 patents have been granted—many of them on inventions which have given the United States unchallenged leadership in the industrial world.

Like a Novel

The history of the United States Patent Office reads like a novel. It includes scraps of tragedy, comedy and even touches of romance in the lives of millions of inventors and would-be inventors.

Not many years ago a man was given a patent for a mechanical egg stamper which hooked on to a hen's tail. When she laid an egg an ingenious arrangement of rubber bands and wire stamped it with the date and the hen's number. The inventor submitted that it would enable farmers to determine which hens were producing and which ones were not.

To Harness Eagles

Another man patented a flying machine designed to use eagles for its lifting power. The eagles were to be harnessed to the top of a gondola and at a given signal from the aviator were to take off.

Still another inventor was issued a patent for a fishing apparatus that worked with mirrors. The man said that the fish would see his reflection in the mirror and bite at it. He would then be snagged on a hook suspended in front of the glass.

Perpetual Motion Out

A perpetual motion machine is the one "invention" for which a patent will not be granted. When application is filed the author is informed that no patent will be issued and he may withdraw his fee.

Thomas Jefferson—who had a deep interest in patents—was an inventor. He conceived the idea for the swivel chair. Abraham Lincoln patented a device to buoy vessels over shoals by means of air chambers.

British Move Wins Italy's Co-operation

Ending of Defense Pacts Stirs Enthusiasm at Rome

Locarno Gains

Germany's Return to Locarno Urged as Necessary to European Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 28—With the sanctions episode now declared today finally closed as a result of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's speech in the Commons yesterday, Italy is represented here as not only ready to assume all her responsibilities in Europe but even as being in substantial agreement with Great Britain on the plan for a five-power Locarno conference in the autumn.

Germany Must Go Too

It is emphasized, however, nothing is to be done except in full agreement with Germany, with which the Italian Government stresses it is at present in constant and friendly touch. It is accordingly expected that when Italy and Germany send their notes accepting the invitation to attend the Locarno parley they will do so on the same day and in similar terms.

Mussolini Agrees

Premier Benito Mussolini finds himself in complete agreement with Mr. Eden that the meeting should be carefully prepared beforehand. He also agrees that the western pact should be a prelude to a new system of European peace and should precede a wider conference of European powers.

Italian circles declare that the more the atmosphere is cleared of any remaining evidence of hostility and suspicion directed against Italy, the greater are the chances of ultimate success.

Improvement Noted

There is marked improvement in the relations between Italy and Britain. True, events of the last 12 months cannot be forgotten in a day. There has been not only ill-feeling between the British Government and Benito Mussolini. There was a quarrel and a conflict between two peoples, which had always been the best of friends.

But the first step in the right direction has now been made. Others will be necessary to restore some of the confidence which has been destroyed. The political barometer of Anglo-Italian relations, however, shows that the storm has passed, and now points to a fair prospect.

Duce Asked Entente

Immediately the Ethic ian military campaign came to an end the Duce made some notable statements to the British press and expressed the desire of a rapprochement with Britain. The Fascist dictator's pacific gesture was welcomed in London. The British Government took a realistic view of the situation and adopted the only policy that could give positive results. Italy's representatives gave assurances that they were ready to give their own contribution for the restoration of friendly relations. There were certain conditions which had to be fulfilled before Rome and London could resume political co-operation.

Steps Along Way to Peace

In the first place, it was necessary to lift sanctions, and all sanctions. The Italians greatly admired the British for taking the lead in the matter. They were pleased but not satisfied when sanctions were finally removed. Britain had done a good job, the Italians said, but not the whole job. They had advocated the abandonment of economic sanctions but at the same time declared that moral sanctions, written judgment and condemnation would remain in force. When the major reason for abandoning the sanctions policy was to remove an irritant in the already sufficiently difficult European situation, the abandonment had much better be complete. The de facto Italian Government of Ethiopia will have to be recognized one day; then why not do it right now? A tardy and half-hearted recognition would lose much of its psychological effect, while, on the other hand, a frank and practical admission that the political changes that have occurred in East Africa are permanent would in itself be a friendly gesture, which would be greatly appreciated in this country.

All Side Pacts Doomed

Further, Italy demanded that together with sanctions should go all the accords and agreements, of whatever nature, that were concluded between the former sanctionist powers and which were directed against her. On this point Signor Mussolini was obdurate. Nothing but their complete abrogation would induce him to emerge from his political isolation. The maintenance of the agreements, of any of them, even in a changed form, would, in Italian eyes, destroy the status quo in the Mediterranean and create a situation detrimental to her vital interests. Signor Mussolini therefore refused to withdraw his troops from Libya until he was satisfied that, with the end of sanctions, everything has again returned to normal—including the Mediterranean. Moreover, he considers that he could not enter into any diplomatic negotiations with the former sanctionist powers if they persisted in following a policy

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Georgian Mansion Moved by Train To New Location

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—While the removal of old buildings from Great Britain to America and their re-erection there has taken place on several occasions, the same thing has now been done within Great Britain—it is believed for the first time.

The owner of a fine old Georgian mansion in Suffolk was unable to find a house suitable to his requirements in the South of England where he wished to live. So an Ipswich builder suggested the careful demolishment of his old house and its re-erection in Somerset. So a trainload of 17 wagons of bricks and masonry, fruit trees, bins and outhouses, together with containers of furniture were moved, and the owner is now in his old house on a new site, but with many modern improvements to add to his comfort.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, July 28

China—Canton's Cupboard Bare

The cupboard was bare when officials of the Nanking Government reached the Treasury of the recently rebellious Cantonese Government following its collapse.

Japanese influence is said to have been behind the short-lived attack on the Nationalist Government at Nanking from Canton. Whatever the motive, and many are proffered, one fact was established—that the Cantonese Government raised considerable money from rent levies and other special "defense" taxes for the ostensible purpose of fighting Japan.

Following collapse of the Cantonese movement, Nanking authorities are reported by the Associated Press to have requested detention in Hong Kong of Gen. Chen Chi-tang and other Cantonese refugees on charges of embezzlement. Nanking claims the refugees made off with the Cantonese Government's funds.

Vacations—King and Baldwin Change Theirs

King Edward VIII and his prime minister, Stanley Baldwin have changed vacation plans, both out of deference to the difficulties which French police are now having to cope with, due to the revolution just over the border in Spain.

The King had planned to vacation on the French Riviera. Instead, he may go to Scandinavia.

The Prime Minister was scheduled for Aix-les-Bains.

Altitude—Soviet Sets Record

A new world's record for altitude flying with 1000 kilogram load is claimed by Mikhail Alexieff, Soviet pilot. He reached 39,751 feet, flying over Moscow last Sunday. The official record is 29,461 feet, established in 1932 by Signerin of France.

Empire Radiocast—BBC to Pick Up Roosevelt

The first radio broadcast of a President of the United States to the British Empire takes place on July 31, according to Quebec dispatches. President Roosevelt speaks there on the occasion of his courtesy visit to Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada.

His remarks are picked up by the British Broadcasting Company and relayed throughout the Empire.

Americans often listened to the kindly words of George V and more recently have heard his son Edward VIII over their radios. Now Englishmen can hear the American President in turn.

Locarno—Italy and Germany Drift Back?

Benito Mussolini accepts Anthony Eden's speech of yesterday as finally closing the sanctions question and opening the way to resumption of full friendly relations between Italy and Britain.

But accompanying the "all-is-forgiven" note is a broad hint that if England and France want Italy back in any arrangement for European security, they will have to satisfy both Italy and Germany. The two Fascist powers will work closely together. Unless both are satisfied, both will remain outside the security family. Mussolini favors the new

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Adelaide Selected As Model Capital By Town Planner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Passing through this city on his return to England, H. Chapman, until recently secretary of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, which has its headquarters in London, described Adelaide as a model capital for the world.

Mr. Chapman said Adelaide's idea of having a belt of open space surrounding the city proved an example for all other countries. He added that the "father" of garden cities, Sir Ebenezer Howard, author of "Garden Cities of Tomorrow," used Adelaide as his example in propagating garden cities.

"Adelaide owes a great deal to the forethought of past generations," said Mr. Chapman, "and it should not forget this fact. One of the most beautiful cities in the world, Adelaide will be even more so as the older buildings are replaced by buildings of greater architectural value."

Mr. Chapman commented that it would be a great mistake of buildings in Adelaide were allowed to occupy too large a proportion of the garden plots, and if edifices in the city were allowed to go up to great heights. The advisableness of building two-story cottages, which would be more suitable to Australian conditions than bungalows, should be considered also.

Every international congress in recent years—and such conferences had represented at least 30 nations—had declared in favor of the cottage.

American Retail Trade Backs Recovery Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—Reports from typical states by the American Retail Federation show a sharp advance in retail trade, following earlier optimistic business reports this week from the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The report of the American Retail Federation gives samples of what returning prosperity means to retail business in half a dozen states—Massachusetts, Maryland, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and New Hampshire.

What They Say

Excerpts from the reports of federation secretaries, by states, follow:

Daniel Bloomfield, secretary-treasurer, Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants:

"Business conditions in Massachusetts during June and July to date show encouraging signs. In June, the number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing establishments was 4 per cent greater than in June, 1935. The amount paid in wages was 7.7 per cent greater.

Lack of Business in Maryland

J. W. Mehling, secretary of the Maryland Council of Retail Merchants:

"Practically all factors having an influence on general business in Maryland indicate a continuance of the upward trend in retailing. . . . Building operations are increasing to such an extent that they are almost of boom proportions. . . .

"More and more employers are complaining of the scarcity of skilled laborers, competent office workers and practically all classes of employees except the unskilled and inexperienced."

L. F. Shuttleworth, executive secretary Associated Retailers of Indiana:

"Gross income tax receipts in Indiana showed an increase of 14 per cent during the first five months of this year over the same period last year."

Upturn in Illinois

J. T. Meek, executive secretary, Illinois Federation of Retail Associations:

"Despite the hot weather and other seasonal conditions, Illinois retail merchants continue to report satisfactory improvement. . . .

"Downstate Illinois cities are reporting an upturn on a par with Chicago betterment."

George E. Gayon, executive vice-president Missouri Retailers Association:

"Indications for continued upturn in business are reflected in the increase in industrial electricity usage in the metropolitan cities, where for the month of June, 197 of the largest users showed an increase of 30 per cent over June of the previous year.

Building Brisk in Missouri

"Other factors that support the upswing in business are building construction for the same month, which reflected a 16 per cent gain for June over the previous year. . . .

"Retail department store sales have continued to forge ahead with an 11 per cent gain for the month of June over the same period of a year ago. . . .

"Skilled labor in the territory is difficult to obtain. Unskilled labor, however, is not scarce. . . ."

Joseph M. Lucier, secretary, New Hampshire Council of Retail Merchants—

"The present retailing picture in New Hampshire is definitely stronger and indications are that the fall and Christmas business will reach the highest figures since 1929. . . .

"Hotels and summer resorts in general report the largest patronage in many years."

Success Reported For Farm Loan And Management Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Many farmers in California and adjoining states who were destitute only a few months ago are now reported prospering as a result of rehabilitation loans granted to them by the Resettlement Administration.

This condition is indicated in an announcement by Melvin W. Buster, assistant regional director here in charge of rural rehabilitation for region nine, which comprises California, Oregon, Arizona and Nevada. To date, about $83,000 has been repaid out of a total of $3,958,000 loaned.

Mr. Buster points out that loans were made only to persons who were unable to obtain assistance from any other source. Their only assets, as a rule, were character and experience. He accounts for their success as due not only to their own efforts, but also to the program outlined for them by the Government. In each instance a farm management plan has been drawn up, and the farmer has been assisted in putting the plan into effect.

At the same time, Mr. Buster said, the Government carefully protects itself, taking chattel mortgages on land, buildings and equipment.

Loans on this basis are made for periods of from two to five years, with interest at 5 per cent. The money is expended mostly for stock, equipment or improvements.

Amounts loaned in each state in the region and repaid to date are: Arizona, $266,896, repaid $8220; California, $2,056,107, repaid $41,482; Nevada, $222,750, repaid $5883; Utah, $1,412,909, repaid $27,865.

Flood Peril Passes As Dam Is Sealed

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sloping back and protected by stone, to shield the new dike work from wash of the river; downstream a fill of earth was built up.

In the course of extending the dike into the water from two opposite sides, as many as a thousand men at a time jumped on the kaoliang stalks to tramp them down into a compact mass. When the two ends of the dike approached to within 100 feet and the river had dug out its bed with a swift-running 30-foot-deep current, long willow facing "sausages" weighing four tons each and filled with rock were rolled into the remaining opening till the gap was closed, after which bags of earth were piled in front of the willow and stone work to seal it and make it watertight according to ancient methods.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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French Women Launch Bills For Franchise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The more-or-less "militant" suffragists of France are leaving no stone unturned and no opportunity neglected in their quest for votes for women. France, they say, is not safe in modern Europe with more than half her population in a state of political ineffectiveness, and France should not continue to incur such danger.

The latest move in their campaign is the launching—at a public meeting held recently in the Palais de la Mutualité—of a legal proposition which they wish to bring before both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

Mme. Louise Weiss—the woman who, in company with Mme. Denise Maurice Finat, stood as a "symbolic" candidate during the recent French elections—put the proposal forward, explaining that the wishes of the women in regard to their political rights had been summed up in two legislative articles.

The first article, Madame Weiss said, asks that legal regulations which fix the conditions under which the rights both of suffrage and of eligibility to both Assemblies are assured and practiced shall be applicable to men and women alike. The second article asks that such suffrage and eligibility shall be enforced at the next election which occurs, be it particular or general.

French women, Madame Weiss and her supporters declare, are more than capable of lending a hand in the settlement of France's many problems, and France cannot well afford to neglect the offer of their co-operation.

Public thinking, they say, is obviously veering round to a similar point of view. Women have, under the Blum regime, assumed three positions in France's Cabinet.

Landon's Great Need Is Radio Technique, Press Critics State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—Plea for better radio technique by Gov. Alfred M. Landon was made independently by two journalists largely sympathetic to his aspirations yesterday.

David Lawrence in an editorial in the United States News today praises the acceptance speech but declares it "suffers because of poor delivery in contrast with Mr. Roosevelt's better use of radio." Mr. Lawrence, an ardent critic of the New Deal, also declares "Mr. Landon's offensive has to be more realistic than his speech of acceptance and more direct in dealing with the specific problems of the hour that affect great groups of his fellow citizens."

Mr. Lawrence, however, strongly endorses the speech as a "starter."

Another independent comment comes from Raymond Clapper, columnist writing in the Scripps-Howard papers. Though Mr. Clapper writes in journals favorable to the New Deal, his own sympathies have been close to those of his fellow Kansan, and its is understood he was offered a place as news commentator with the Republicans. In writing today, Mr. Clapper strongly urges Governor Landan to improve his radio technique, declaring that "with his horse and buggy voice (he) seems destined to be an especial victim of the radio."

Mr. Clapper declares the "delivery was halting, as if the speaker were a schoolboy unfamiliar with his reading lesson." He declares, "There was not a flicker of power which could possibly stir an undecided voter to get up and walk to the polls to cast his ballot."

Mr. Clapper adds, however, that the text of the speech showed it to have been a "solid, competent job."

Bureaucrats Admitted Into Soviet Equality

(Continued from Page 1)

most ambitious men and women from other groups and constituting the most substantial support for the Soviet state, upon which they depend for livelihood and advancement. That prediction is now being fulfilled. Practically speaking, the bureaucracy, or "intelligentsia," are already the dominant group in Russia, being the most intelligent and ambitious.

Communist theorists will not admit this. Mr. Stetski insists that the "working class"—industrial workers—"have been and still are the vanguard of our society"; he bases this claim upon the assumption that "industrial workers are best organized, politically the most conscious, the most cultural sector of our toiling population." On this assumption he claims that the "proletarian dictatorship" continues to exist.

But this is fine-spun theory. Actually, almost every ambitious young person in Russia today aspires to become a member of the bureaucracy, the "intelligentsia." Such people are studying in professional and technical schools, in agricultural institutes, in universities; ambitious "proletarians" seek to prepare themselves for positions as directors, engineers, technicians.

While this may not accord with Communist theory, it is a natural and proper development. The most intelligent and ambitious people are steadily emerging from the ranks of manual workers and peasants, and the Soviet state openly recognizes their importance and the necessity to give them increasing prestige and material rewards. The gap between the "intelligentsia" and ordinary workers is widening.

This development seems to worry some theorists, but there is no evidence that it disturbs Russia's hard-headed rulers, who are aware that support of this group is more useful, a more powerful stabilizing influence, than that of any other. As this group becomes larger and more influential, the dictatorship's position becomes more solid. Given work which they like and superior living conditions, this group has no objection to a theoretical "proletarian dictatorship." Its members know that, given equal opportunity, their superior training and ability will make them dominant.

Wide Open Spaces Measured to Taste

Long Rows, Short Stories

Legalized Betting Held Indefensible By Adelaide Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Church leaders, social reformers and a large section of the business community have been impressed by the attack made on betting shops by the Advertiser in a leading article, particularly as this paper maintains a sympathetic attitude toward the present Government and the Premier, Richard L. Butler.

The article has been described as one of most courageous and outspoken published for many years, and the result may be an organized effort to induce Parliament to repeal the legislation which had the Premier as one of its outstanding champions.

The Advertiser article states in part: "It is a pity that the Premier should think it desirable, at more or less regular intervals, to direct attention to the experiments of the present South Australian Parliament in the sphere of social morality. At Maitland, Mr. Butler returned to the subject of betting legislation as though no less convinced than ever that it was quite a parliamentary triumph to eliminate illegal betting by the mere expedient of making betting legal.

"This is a curious delusion, for every illegality could be abolished by the same crude device. To legalize incendiarism, for instance, would mean that there would be no more prosecutions for arson.

"The comparison may be an extreme one but in this State, until the legalizing of betting, the offenses committed by the unauthorized bookmaker, and the practitioner with the firestick were thought to be different only in degree, and were punished accordingly.

$300,000,000 a Year As Federal Subsidy Asked for Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28—Federal subsidies of $300,000,000 should be provided annually to support public schools in the United States, Dr. Paul R. Mort, director of the advanced school of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, stresses in a report on educational needs distributed here today.

Unless sufficient funds are provided by the Federal Government, millions of children in poorly favored areas of the country will be deprived of adequate educational opportunities, the report says. It stresses that thousands of schools are operating at a point far below the minimum requirements for effective teaching.

Dr. Mort conducted the survey over a period of three years, supplementing it with an examination of state school systems which he began in 1923.

Specifically, the proposal calls for equalized support of education on a national basis through extension of federal funds to modernize rural schools and to contribute to the support of teaching in areas of small resources.

The work ultimately would reach a standard to which the Federal Government would contribute $60 for each pupil—representing a total cost of $1,400,000,000—but the goal could be reached by stages, according to Dr. Mort.

Alcoholism Rise Cited in N. Y. Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28—An increase in alcoholic drinking is revealed in the rising number of persons committed to Bellevue Hospital for alcoholism, according to a report by Dr. Karl M. Bowman, director of the division of psychiatry at New York City's largest health center, to Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Hospitals, today. Dr. Bowman stresses that while 7649 cases of acute alcoholism were admitted to Bellevue in 1934, there were 9139 cases in 1935. The upward trend continued through the first six months of 1936, he said, at a rate of 12,378 cases for this year.

Declaring that "no one seems satisfied with any of the present methods of dealing with the problems of alcoholism," Dr. Bowman asks in the report if some reduction should not be made in the number of cases of alcoholism admitted to the hospital. Approximately 50 per cent of admissions are alcoholics, he says.

On the grounds that psychiatry was necessary to proper classification of alcoholics, New York City combined its alcoholism service with the division of psychiatry at Bellevue, Dr. Bowman being appointed director on February 1.

And the Women Pay

At the Teatro Colon, the Buenos Aires opera house, there are separate box offices for men and women.

They Begin at Door and End Only With Traveler's Inner Vision

Road Scene Shifts

To bring bits of the country to the city, a series of six articles on "The Wide Open Spaces" will appear in the Monitor on Tuesdays. This is the first of these excursions into rural sections.

The Wide Open Spaces really begin at one's front door, if one is so minded. Except for the putting up of the luncheon for the day, or the packing of one or a half-dozen bags and suitcases for the weeks or months, the adventure is the same. The same, that is, if one is thinking of all the wonderful things that may happen—the sun and shadow, calm and breeze, dew and rain, curving roads and long-spun highways, short trips and long tours; all may be enjoyed in a day the same as in weeks.

Perhaps we think of the day's outing as a chance to escape from something, from our regular routine, or from some disagreeable thoughts or duties that are bothering us; while the longer journey we regard as a real experience and prepare ourselves for it.

Long or Short

To an increasing number of motorists, however, these excursions into the country, be they long or short, are filled with much more of meaning. The preparation is in thoughtful anticipation, the gathering together of books and papers, as well as roadmaps, for perusal in quiet moments; in thought about how one is to meet and greet the new faces in new surroundings. No matter how often we go to the same place, or over the same roads, there will always be something new to see—new faces, new birds, new flowers, new lights and shades, and of course new and strangely different conveyances.

The oft-repeated advice—"Remember; what you get out of your trip to Europe depends upon how much you take with you" is perfectly true at home, or in your neighbor's flower garden or on the distant hills.

Definition

The careful expositor insists on defining the terms to be used. What do the Wide Open Spaces mean to the reader? What do you think of when one speaks of the Country? If in either case it means "getting up somewhere where you can see the skyline," then some near-by hill affords the opportunity. If it means "getting out somewhere where you can feel free, where you can stretch out on the green grass or cool brown leaves and get a breath of fresh air," your journey need be no longer.

Where They Do Farming

To most of us, however, the Country begins where one sees the broad fields under cultivation, hills and valleys joining in tillable land, farm buildings nestling about the home, cattle grazing, poultry contentedly wandering about, the farmer and his helpers busy at their seasonable tasks. Into such a scene one rides with lifting vision and a sense of freedom. Then we think of the Wide Open Spaces.

Longing for Town

Contrary to the opinion of many city folks, these rural people do not merely exist, or, at least, labor only for the meat that perisheth. They enjoy their life. They become weary, wish sometimes for easier ways of doing things, and think longingly, if uncertainly about how nice it would be to live in the city; but that way of thinking comes from the general urge to be doing something different, the urge which results in constructive activity everywhere.

Among the Rural Folk

So, let's away to the country; not to show how smart we are, how fast we can drive, how much we want and shall insist upon getting for our dimes or dollars, but to find out how much the good people who really make it possible for city folks to live as they do, have for enjoyment among themselves and how much they can and are glad to give for our enjoyment and inspiration.

L. D. G.

France's New Bonds Not Going Too Fast

(Continued from Page 1)

tion and into the state's coffers and so stimulate business recovery. The alternative is acknowledged to be inflation or devaluation—or both.

On top of these financial worries, the Cabinet is also facing more immediate economic problems. The touring crisis was discussed by the Chamber today, several deputies pointing out that the annual expenditures by tourists in France have fallen from nearly 15,000,000,000 francs in 1930 to less than 1,000,000,000 last year.

Face Bankruptcy

This shrinkage of tourist trade is held partly responsible for the serious plight of many small merchants particularly in Paris, who are faced with immediate bankruptcy as a consequence of the additional charges resulting from social measures recently applied in France.

Paul Reynaud, Paris Deputy, has demanded that the Government take special steps immediately to help the smaller traders and manufacturers meet their bills falling due the end of this month.

Rushing Aid

A series of bills have already been tabled by the Governmernt poviding for special cheap credits and even for outright subsidies for many classes of merchants and exporters, but it is doubtful whether these can be passed by Parliament and put into actual practice in time to halt the crisis.

The general impression here is now that the month of August, when everyone goes away for a vacation in France, will give the Government a brief respite, and that a relatively uneventful calm may be counted upon until the middle of September when a dramatically decisive period is expected to begin.

'Now the view from here . . . '

Quincy Stands By For U. S. Citizens Escaping Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

by special train under armed escort of Government troops.

The announcement was contained in a brief message from Mr. Wendelin.

The message was timed 1 p. m. Madrid time. It read:

"Plans have been made to evacuate foreigners to Alicante or Valencia Thursday morning. Madrid is quiet.

"Eric C. Wendelin."

Gains His Point

It was assumed that Mr. Wendelin had secured the long-awaited assurances of the Spanish Government for a special train and armed escort for the run to the Mediterranean coast.

Prior to the Wendelin message, the arrival of the Quincy at Alicante was the major news of the day as it affected Americans.

Military reports coming to the State Department meanwhile had told of a government victory in finally storming and capturing the barracks at Loyola, near San Sebastian, in which were quartered more than a regiment of insurrectionists, followed by a government drive toward Navarre. A reverse was meanwhile suffered by the Government in the south, where Spanish Loyalists were reported retreating in disorder toward Malaga before a rebel advance of the Spanish Legion from Morocco.

Stay On at Malaga

The Quincy wirelessed the Navy Department that it had taken on board two Americans from Motril, 60 miles east of Malaga, in Andalusia.

The Quincy said hat it had called at Malaga and contacted the American Consul and a number of American nationals there, but the Americans did not desire to leave and had not been evacuated.

Meanwhile American naval forces in Spanish waters will be temporarily augmented tomorrow by the arrival of the battleship Arkansas and the training ship Wyoming in the vicinity of Bilbao at 6 a. m.

The ships were ordered here by the navy to take on board the 56 U. S. Coast Guard cadets now on the Cayuga, U. S. Coast Guard Cutter which is being retained at least temporarily in Spanish waters.

A number of navy enlisted men will be transferred to the Cayuga to replace the Coast Guard Cadets and to give the Cayuga a full crew.

Ambassador Bowers plans to use the Cayuga for a tour of the ports of Northern Spain to contact American Consuls and Spanish Government authorities in the interest of American nationals still in Spain.

Consul William E. Chapman at Bilbao reported that 140 British nationals had been evacuated from there yesterday on a British ship.

All Americans, except one remaining at Bilbao, are ready to evacuate on the next trip of the Oklahoma or some other ships, Mr. Chapman said.

Coast Guard Cutter Used by Powers As U. S. Floating Embassy

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—America's first "floating Embassy" was believed to have started operations today to speed the arduous task of rescuing imperilled Americans from Spain's civil war.

Hampered by wrecked communications and paralyzed transportation systems on land, Ambassador Claude G. Bowers had notified the State Department here of his decision to transfer his headquarters to the roving Coast Guard cutter Cayuga.

The Ambassador declared that he would thus be in a position to dash along the Spanish coast, attending to the job of evacuation, and otherwise assisting United States nationals.

Placing his belongings aboard the cutter today, he planned to proceed on the vessel along the northern Spanish coast as far as Vigo.

American Students Released From Jail

SAINT JEAN DE LUZ, France, July 28 (AP)—United States Ambassador Claude G. Bowers came to this French border point by automobile last night to spend the night, but declined to comment on conditions in northern Spain.

"While I was isolated at Fuenterrabia," he said, "I did at least one good turn. The Mayor of Irun sent a messenger to my villa saying he had two American boys in jail. I went over and got them out."

The youths were Clifford Chester and Darcy White, both Dartmouth College students who were hiking along the coast when the revolution began.

The Ambassador said they had kept a diary of their travels in which they had marked gun placements and troop movements. This diary led Leftists at Irun to jail them on suspicion.

Socialist Government Halts Advance of Spanish Revolt

(Continued from Page 1)

that General Franco is not going to have a walkover. They still express confidence, however, in their ultimate victory.

Loyalists Claim Gains; Rebels Aim for Madrid; Contradictory Radioes

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MADRID, July 28—Government claims said the insurgents' progress in the mountains had been stopped. Madrid, Barcelona, Toledo, Albacete, and Guadalajara were declared to be under complete Leftist domination.

Victory was predicted for loyal troops at Cordoba, Granada, Seville, Cadiz, Oviedo and Saragossa, where fascist detachments were reported unable to withstand longer continued bombardment by Government troops and planes.

Aerial attacks on rebel strongholds were being intensified, the Government declared, while troops outside the fascist-dominated cities awaited orders to attack.

Eyewitness accounts received at the capital told of extensive gains by liberal guards after artillery and air fighting in and around the Guadarrama Mountains.

Surprise Attack

Fighting began at dawn Monday with a sudden Loyalist drive to dislodge the rebels from their positions in the jagged peaks. The swiftness of the attack caught the insurgents by surprise and they retired to positions under bombardment by loyal aviation and artillery.

Similar engagements forced the revolutionaries to retreat in other sections of the mountain territory, the Government claimed. Small groups of liberal militia, in guerilla formation, advanced under cover over the stony slopes.

Rebellious officers and guards surrendered at the historic palace at Toledo, marching from their refuge five by five. They were immediately taken prisoner by loyalists.

Bombers Attack Rebels

Leftist Spain today sent new fleets of bombing planes to blast out insurgent garrisons and exploding rebel ammunition dumps in the Guadarrama mountains which guard this beleaguered capital.

Intensified punishment from the air was ordered in a new attempt to break the fascist revolt in outlying cities.

In the Guadarrama, however, Government claims of successes contrasted with rebel announcements of the capture of a defended village and the prediction of the insurgent general, Emilio Mola, that his men would reach Madrid within three days.

Committee at Work

A Leftist Committee in Madrid was named to take over "necessary" industry and the Government continued widespread enlistment of both men and women.

The Government announced that it was taking control of all industries, particularly those affecting public services, in order to co-ordinate defenses throughout the republic. A special Leftist committee was appointed for the purpose.

Bullfighters numbering about 60 enlisted in the popular militia. Some were sent to join the forces in the mountains.

Cafés and Theaters

Cafés and theaters continued to reopen in the capital as the streets became more quiet.

Stocks of food in grocery stores were larger after receipt of provisions from surrounding provinces. Communications between Madrid, Valencia and Barcelona were completely normal.

Leftist newspapers asked the authorities to order the return of pawned clothes to poor families and workers who were aiding in the defense of the republic.

The Government sent stocks of post cards to militia in the mountains to enable the soldiers to communicate with their families.

Fighting in North

Sharp fighting was reported in the north, both in the vicinity of San Sebastian and at Oviedo, where loyal besiegers took positions overlooking the city and prepared for a new bombardment.

The Loyalists were met with a rain of rebel machine gun bullets but finally, they said, succeeded in destroying the stores. Several rebels were reported killed in the fighting, and the remainder of fascist guards fled.

Dispatches from the rebel side of the lines in the mountain gateways to Madrid asserted that 16,000 Fascist troops repulsed Liberal forces defending Dobre Gordo in a bloody battle. The rebels occupied the town after hours of artillery barrage and close-quarter fighting.

Reports from Toledo said that the rebels decided to give up when they learned the Government troops were digging mines to blow up the building.

Fascist soldiers who deserted into the Leftist forces north of Madrid declared that rebel troops were running short of food and described conditions in the insurgent camps as unbearable.

Three hundred prisoners from Albacete arrived at Alicante under the escort of Government guards. Some of the rebels were forced to take off their uniforms which crowds of spectators seized and tore to pieces.

Government troops were reported retreating from Malaga after suffering heavy losses at the hands of Fascist attackers.

The Liberal forces were declared to be setting fire to pine woods through which they passed in an attempt to stem the rebel advance. Dense smoke from the blazing forests hung over the entire districts.

A fascist broadcast at Seville said that 1300 wives and children of Loyalist sailors were being held at Melilla, in Spanish Morocco, "as hostages in case of a bombardment." Arrest of the hostages, the broadcast asserted, was ordered by Gen. Quiel Po de Llano, fascist commander.

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Colorado and Wyoming Place Their Wares Before Tourists

Monitor Traveltalk
By M. LeTour

This summer I am going to take a tip from the American Indians in making some travel plans. The aborigines, it is true, knew nothing of that great gift of civilization, the two weeks' vacation, and lacking desks to leave, they kept right at their job of pulling the bow and speeding the arrow.

But they were wise enough to move the scene of their activities to the high, cool altitudes which Colorado and Wyoming abound in. When the atmosphere of the plains began to sizzle, Daddy Indian would tell his squaw to pack up the papooses and the household goods and off they would go to the air-conditioned heights of the Continental Divide, which meanders through these two states.

That's what I'm going to do. Unlike the Indians, I can choose among many modes of transportation to go to Colorado and Wyoming from any point on which I may decide. Rail, air, bus, motor—which shall it be?

Each summer reports come of new motor roads making accessible more of that mountain scenery that once was to be seen only by hiking or horseback riding. Motoring offers many charms in this country with its clear tumbling mountain streams, its stunning views of forest and plateau, of wind-eroded rocks and mountain lakes, of glaciers, and of wild animal life. On the other hand, railroads and bus companies offer summer round-trip rates and all-expense tours that are tempting. Then there is the alternative of flying to Denver or Cheyenne and taking bus tours within the states.

* * *

There is also the possibility of finding some choice spot in one or the other of these states and "staying put" for a restful vacation. Dude ranches send me the most alluring accounts of their attractions. Some of them apparently think me a man of vast means, and suggest dude ranching de luxe at $50 or $75 a week; others presume that my income is humble and invite me for the modest amount of $25 a week, or possibly $20.

That's the way it is with costs out here. What are you accustomed to paying at home—for hotels, meals, tourist camps, resort accommodations? "We can give you the same," says Colorado. One thing is cheaper, decidedly. That is horseback riding. Seventy-five cents an hour is considered a fair charge.

Horseback riding is one of Colorado's specialties. In this vacation state it is a simple matter to hire a horse, pack and outfit, engage a guide, and make for the wilds, sleeping out under the stars. Mountains, particularly these rugged members of the Rocky Mountain chain, have a most satisfactory way of staying primitive, even with the best of motor roads leading through them, and sleeping out in them is a grand experience. Trails in the national forests, pine scented, are just waiting for the pounding of the pack horses' hoofs.

* * *

But you do not have to take to horseback to enjoy camp life in the Rockies. Colorado expects all its visitors, even though they travel in supercharged cars, to pause long enough to broil at least one juicy beefsteak over the fire.

A starry night, a fire which has had its first fling of flames and has settled down to a low hot bed of glowing coals, and a steak getting just the right shade of brown with the right flavor of wood smoke—this is one of Colorado's irresistible attractions.

Where to go in Colorado is always something of a puzzle to me. How can I decide in a state that has 49 peaks more than 14,000 feet high, 6000 miles of streams for fishing, 14 national forests of 13,000,000 acres, 32 national monuments which are scenic spots, and an abundance of good roads? The solution to this poser is to go anywhere and make a start, and then let oneself be beckoned along by the sights that lie ahead.

* * *

Denver, the city that lies just one mile high (5280 feet, no joking) is a good "gateway" city, although there are others. From Denver almost any scenic point in the State can be reached by a day's drive.

* * *

One of Denver's favorite one-day trips is the one up to the summit of Mt. Evans, 14,260 feet high, over what it calls with pardonable western exuberance, "the highest automobile highway in the world." Here is a 135-mile circle tour that gives one a spectacular view of mountain scenery while the car does all the climbing. The trip gives innumerable glimpses of Colorado's lovely lupin and blue columbine, its tawny and vivid paintbrush, its buttercups, while from the top of the mountain one can orient one's self in the State. Southward, Pike's Peak; eastward, the plains of Kansas; north, Long's Peak; below, two sparkling lakes.

Returning to Denver, my next short trip very likely will be to Colorado Springs, to drive up Pike's Peak. This is not the highest, but the best publicized peak in the State, famed for its motor road now free of toll. In this region, too, I shall visit the famed Garden of the Gods, with its strange wind-carvings in red and white sandstone. Some 45 miles south of the city is its neighbor, Cañon City, from which I shall drive out to visit the Royal Gorge. I am looking forward to a thrilling automobile ride from one wall of the canyon to the other, over the modern suspension bridge, 1053 feet above the dashing stream in the gorge.

Another drive I shall take is one west of Denver, into the mining region. Mining, past and present, contributes its particularly bright hues to the local color of Colorado. For years many of these mining cities were so-called "ghost towns," no longer active industrially but rich in lore of the gold rush days. The recent mining revival, however, has brought back industrial activity to many of them, including two-mile high Leadville, once an extraordinarily rich mining center, now resuming operations.

* * *

To the northwest of Denver is Rocky Mountain National Park, comprising a scenic area known as Estes Park, recently a center of news interest because of the visit of Gov. Alfred M. Landon. Excellent hotels offer "taking off points" here for numerous mountain excursions.

One of the finest circle tours is from Denver, through its mountain parks, to Berthoud Pass and to Granby in the head-lettuce raising district and thence to Estes Park and Grand Lake. This lake is the largest in the State, and because of its elevation, 8369 feet, claims the title of the "world's highest yacht anchorage." On this drive can be seen the West Portal of the famous six-mile Moffat Tunnel through the Continental Divide. Fifty-six peaks of 10,000 feet or more are visible on this drive.

One of the thrilling things about Colorado is the frequent appearance of the Continental Divide. To stand at the apex of a continent and look on one hand at waters flowing to the Atlantic, on the other at Pacific-bound waters, is a grand experience, and one to be encountered more than once in this State, for the divide takes a tortuous course. So far, my tour has been confined to the eastern slope of the Rockies, but I am not going to leave the State until I have spent a good hunk of time exploring the western slope. On this side the principal city is Grand Junction, located where two great rivers, the Gunnison and the Colorado join, center of a great fruit-raising section.

South of Grand Junction lies the Million Dollar Highway, which derived its name from the amount of money reputed to have been spent to build a road through this mountainous section. It leads to Durango, which in turn serves as a gateway to Mesa Verde National Park, which I certainly will not pass up. For here in a canyon cutting the green table land are found cliff dwellings, considered the best preserved of all those left behind by the primitive Indians whose architecture forecast that of the modern apartment building.

* * *

Ah me, here I am at a far corner of the State, and I have missed many of its spots of scenic beauty, but I must get back to Denver in time to make a visit to Wyoming, Colorado's next-door neighbor to the north.

On my way north, I am going to make sure to drop in to visit the summer school of the University of Colorado at Boulder, for I am told that the prospect of studying in the mountain air of cool Colorado, to say nothing of the opportunities offered by an excellent faculty, now attracts 3000 students each summer.

And now for Wyoming. No Rocky Mountain state offers more varied attractions to the tourist than does this. It has mountains, deserts, oil fields, mines, farm lands. Seventeen per cent of its 97,578 square miles is in national parks and forest reserves.

But Wyoming is a state of long distances, with few cities, and much of its vast scenic area is not reached by railroad. Best way to travel this western country is by automobile, for its highways are excellent and they touch almost every "point of interest."

Although I avoid cities as much as possible on my vacation trips, I am certainly going to visit Cheyenne. This month the city was host at its annual Frontier Days, the four-day rodeo that is claimed to be the oldest in the West. This year Frontier Days were held from July 22 to 25. During those days Wyoming's capital was capital of all cowland.

Leaving Cheyenne, I shall go northwest toward Yellowstone Park and the "dude ranch" country. A half-day's drive away, I shall pass within a few miles of historic Warm Springs, the "natural laundry" of early emigrants; old Fort Laramie, Ayers Park and Natural Bridge, the "Spanish Diggings"—aboriginal stone quarries, covering an area 10 by 40 miles—and there's Casper, once oil capital of the West.

The Yellowstone Highway and the Burlington railroad pass through the Big Muddy oil field where enough oil has been taken from one square mile to more than equal the cost of the Louisiana Purchase.

North of Casper is notorious Teapot Dome. Southeast is the Casper-Alcova reclamation project, where government engineers are working to dam the North Platte river and convert other thousands of barren Wyoming acres into fertile farms.

The only Indian reservation in Wyoming, on which live the remnants of the Shoshone and Arapahoe tribes, is west of Casper. Sacajawea, the "Bird Woman" Shoshone girl guide for the Lewis and Clark expedition, is buried here.

Cody, named for Col. William "Buffalo Bill" Cody, is the heart of the largest dude ranch section of Wyoming and the gateway city to the eastern entrance of Yellowstone Park.

* * *

Yellowstone Park requires no description here. Circling through it, I expect to enter Wyoming at the south entrance and drive through the Teton Mountains and Jackson Hole, most rugged section of the State. No railroads lead into Jackson Hole. I shall have to decide whether to fly, drive, or go by bus. One of the best fishing districts in the West is this area. Near Jackson Lake is the winter habitat of the largest elk herd in the world.

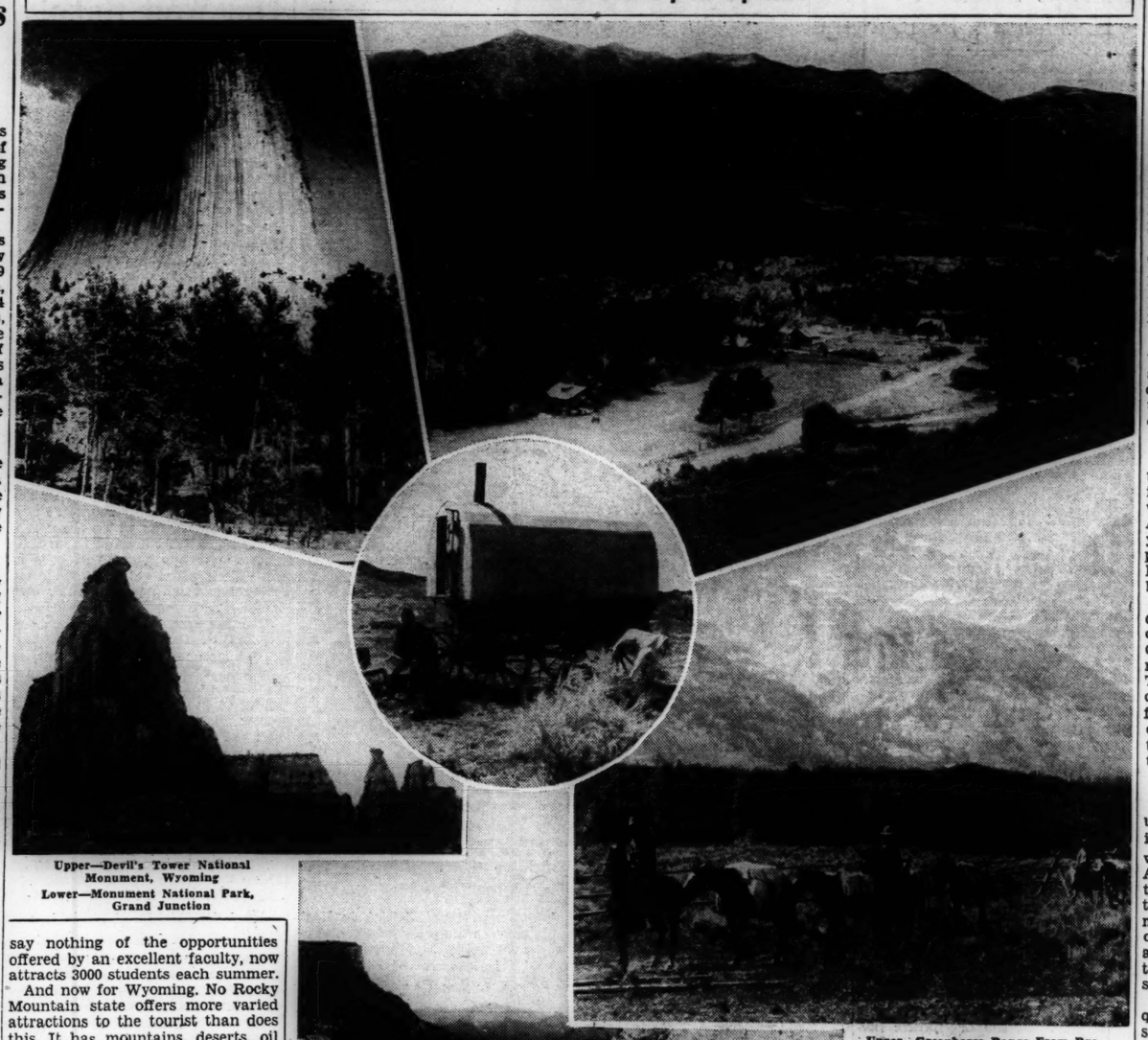
From Jackson Hole I shall drive west into Idaho, or south again and strike the Lincoln Highway, to take me east across the Red Desert and over the Laramie Mountains to Cheyenne, or west to Great Salt Lake.

* * *

There are other interesting places in Wyoming not included in this scenic circle. Sheridan, east of the Big Horn range, is center of another dude ranch, cattle and mining area.

In the extreme northeast is Devil's Tower, naked lava core of a long extinct volcano. Every county in the State has sites famous in western history. As for accommodations, I have no concern about finding them in Wyoming. So many of us vacationists have made a practice of touring Wyoming that excellent hotels have been established and I can set up my summer headquarters here with greater ease than Daddy Indian whose custom I am copying.

A Glance at 'the Great Open Spaces'



Upper—Devil's Tower National Monument, Wyoming
Lower—Monument National Park, Grand Junction

Courtesy of Wonderful Wyoming Society; © Harris R. Crandall
Indian Camp on Little Popo Agie River, Shoshone-Arapahoe Reservation
Inset—Sheep Wagon on Wyoming Range

Upper—Greenhorse Range From Rye Near Pueblo
Lower—Dudes Packing Into One of Most Scenic Areas of Wyoming

Lord Tweedsmuir to Attend Indians' Diamond Jubilee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARLTON, Sask.—Lord Tweedsmuir, Goveror General of Canada, will attend the Indian Treaty diamond jubilee at Carlton, according to word received from Ottawa. Indians will gather from all parts of the West to mark the treaty between the Government of Canada and the Indians whereby they surrendered 120,000 square miles of land.

The celebration, which will be on Aug. 11 and 12, will also include business sessions of the Indian chiefs.

Job and Income Picture of Country Composed on Machines by Tax Clerks

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—A statistical picture of the average American income-tax payer is being put together for the first time by a staff of 1200 relief workers under the supervision of Treasury Department tax experts.

George C. Haas, director of research and statistics, has the white-collar staff poised over income-tax tills throughout the country, tabulating each return made for 1934, in the first all-inclusive analysis of income-tax data made by the Treasury.

"When it is completed," Mr. Haas said, "we will know the sources of income by small income tax classes, as well as the distribution of income reported in every country and large city in the United States.

For Ways and Means Committee

"There is a mine of valuable economic information in the income-tax returns which has never been made public. It will provide the Ways and Means Committee of the House with valuable information for considering modification of taxes and be useful to the Treasury in administering the income tax laws."

With an allotment of $1,200,000, the Treasury put 1200 white collar workers on the job in income-tax return centers at "security wages" of from $55 to $94 per month, punching out data desired on cards for automatic tabulating machines.

Completion Near

The punching work has been completed in a number of states, and is scheduled to be finished in all states within another three weeks, Treasury officials said.

All punched cards will then be sent to the Income Tax Bureau's workshop in Baltimore, where a battery of tabulating machines, robot-like, will start separating the information into the desired classifications and tables. Treasury experts estimate that the mechanical process will take six months.

Occupations and Sale of Assets

In the past the Treasury has analyzed income tax returns in broad classifications, lumping all returns for $5000 or under in one category. In the work now under way the classification will be broken into smaller brackets. They will run from zero to $500; $500 to $1000, and then—in the class into which a vast majority of returns fall—by $100 brackets up to $1500.

From $1500 the tables will be based on incomes encompassed within $500 increases until the higher bracket incomes are reached.

The tables are designed to show the number of income-tax payers in each dollar classification, source of income, occupation, marital status, and an analysis of returns showing the sale of capital assets.

Palace in Nepal Decorated With Chicago Materials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A long-distance interior decorating job which is believed to establish a record, has been announced by officials of Montgomery Ward, who have received word from the Maharaja Sir Joodha Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, of Nepal, an independent kingdom on the northern border of India, that a consignment of furniture sent by the firm had arrived in good condition.

The merchandise traveled a distance of approximately 10,000 miles, by means of almost every type of transportation. From Chicago it was shipped by train to New York and from there by boat to Calcutta. From that point it traveled by train, then truck, and finally via the longest ropeway in the world, traversing mountains and canyons which travelers are able to cross only on foot or muleback, until it reached its destination—Katmandu, the capital of Nepal, which lies high in the Himalaya mountains.

Alaska Reports Heavy Increase In Tourist Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — Nearly 2600 tourists came to Alaska in June, according to a survey made by the Ketchikan Chronicle. The number included all tourists coming north by regular steamer, by plane or by yacht. The figure in May was less than 250.

The total for July will be greater than that of June, as more sailings were scheduled by tourist steamers.

More tourists than ever before are taking trips to the interior of Alaska, instead of making the round trip by the same steamer. They are leaving their boats in Skagway, Valdez or Seward, going inland, and coming out again by one of those ports to make boat connections.

Many prominent travelers are coming north. Among these has been Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. Jackson E. Reynolds, New York banker, also has made the northern trip. In Ketchikan he said that the Alaskan voyage compares well with anything he has seen. He was struck particularly by a forest demonstration trail in Tongass National Forest a few miles by highway from Ketchikan.

Roadsides Untrimmed For Nesting of Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Meadow larks and thrushes, quail and pheasants, together with rabbits and other four-footed small animals, were given an especially good turn this spring in Illinois.

It seems that people driving along the highways noticed that tall grasses and brush were growing untrimmed and undisciplined. "Why aren't these shoulders along the roadside kept in better condition?" motorists asked.

The answer was that hiding down in the sweet clover and blue grass were birds and animals making their nests and raising their young. They had sought out sheltered recesses and were allowed to establish their new spring residences undisturbed by sickle and scythe. The order to delay clearance of the roadsides until the birds had gone from their nests was the result of the joint action of the State Department of Conservation and the State Department of Public Works. The shoulders are now being cleared.

Representatives of the federal forestry division, noting the experiment in game protection, have commended the co-operation of the two departments.

Tourist Traffic In Turkey Shows Marked Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 28—Tourist traffic to Turkey is showing a marked increase, especially during the summer months. Istanbul and the surrounding territory is at its best during July and August, not during the winter, as many people suppose. It is much cooler than southern France or Italy.

The Balkan Festival, which was first held in Istanbul in 1935, will be repeated in August of this year with the Balkan nations participating in exhibitions, dances and songs of all nations.

The Taurus Express, connecting Europe with Turkey and the Near East, which formerly ran only twice a week, is now on a thrice weekly schedule, and there are indications that it will be run on a daily schedule by next year.

To Ancient Nineveh

The once famous Baghdad Railway is to be completed, opening up the promise of through trains from Europe to ancient Nineveh, Babylon and the Garden of Eden.

Turkey, in order to encourage more travel within her boundaries, has established a national tourist bureau modeled closely on the lines of "Intourist" the Soviet travel bureau. The name, Natta, which has been chosen for this department is taken from the first leters of the National Turkish Tourist Agency.

Turkey intends to make the most of her natural advantages as a tourist center and is now taking steps to provide first-class tourist hotels, bathing resorts and other attractions.

Tourist Centers

The sum of 150,000 Turkish pounds was recently appropriated for the purpose of developing various recreational tourist centers. And according to the program this will be increased within five years to a million pounds. The Turkish pound is worth about 80 cents in United States currency.

The new bureau will be in charge of tourist promotion in Turkey and abroad. It will also finance tourist organizations, construct and operate hotels and spas and develop a modern beach resort at Floria, a suburb of Istanbul on the Sea of Marmora.

While this law has not passed the Grand National Assembly, construction has already begun at Floria and at the Yalova Baths. Here a modern hotel of 300 rooms is being built which should be finished by the spring of 1937.

The famous French architect, M. Proust, who is drawing the plans for the rebuilding of Istanbul, has already completed plans for the Floria beach resort.

$5,420,837 Boost For N. Y. Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28—Restoration of services abandoned during the period of greatest financial stringency and the addition of 59 new teachers brought about an increase of $5,420,837 in the New York City school budget for 1937, it was announced today. The total budget, submitted tentatively by the Budget and Finance Committee, amounted to $142,509,894.

Included in the estimates was an item of $2,600,000 for increases in teachers' salaries and another of $1,271,400 for school building repairs.

Public hearings on the new budget are to begin on July 30.

Old-Age Pension Plan Near In New Brunswick and Quebec

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—In Quebec and New Brunswick there is rejoicing over the coming of Old Age Pensions, because the Dominion insisted that all provinces bear the cost of such pensions, the aged of these two provinces have been hitherto deprived.

The Dominion Government pays 75 per cent of the cost of Old Age Pensions, the province wherein the pensioner resides paying the other 25 per cent.

Practically all the provinces put the enabling legislation into effect and took advantage of the Dominion offer and paid pensions to their aged, the Dominion forwarding the 75 per cent contribution to the province.

Reasons for Delay

New Brunswick, however, passed the legislation but never proclaimed it and the old people of New Brunswick have been without pensions. At the last provincial election, last year the Liberal Party promised to promulgate the legislation, and now has done so. The first payments will be made Aug. 1.

The situation in Quebec is more complicated. Quebec has its own ancient civil code and under this code children are responsible for the maintenance of their aged parents. The Taschereau Government thoroughly approved of the compulsion for filial conduct, and would not enact the Old-Age Pensions legislation. They made the discharge of this filial duty a legal responsibility.

Shaking of Heads

The regenerated Liberal Party under Premier Godbout has promised to enact enabling legislation with respect to the Dominion Old Age Pensions scheme and so to put the aged of Quebec on a par with those of other provinces. There is much shaking of heads among the old-time Quebecois who seein this an encouragement for the already too prevalent disregard of filial responsibilities.

There is a demand in some quarters that before old age pensions be paid to any applicant the responsibility should be placed on any or all sons and daughters to prove they cannot support the parent, with exacting tests imposed and evidence under oath and salutary punishment for misrepresentation. Even the influential English-speaking daily, the Montreal Gazette advocates such tests and conditions.

Rigid Curbs Urged

"If sons and daughters are now to be relieved of this obligation at the public expense, or if they are to be afforded an opportunity to transfer the cost of maintenance from their own shoulders to the taxpayer, the conditions ought to be made extremely rigid," says the Gazette. "Inability of son or daughter to continue to support of an ascendant as required by the civil code should be proved under exacting tests."

In the other provinces the Old Age Pension is considered a recognition by the State of the contribution of the aged person to the progress of the country, and not as a charity. This is particularly true of the western provinces where drought and depression and crop failure of late years have wiped out the savings of a lifetime, the provision originally made by themselves for their old age.

Provide for Your Pets, Animal Society Urges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28—Because of the large number of pets abandoned here during the vacation season, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has distributed posters to all beach resorts, roadside inns and to many apartment houses asking owners to turn over to the society any animals they no longer wish to keep.

Sydney H. Coleman, executive vice-president of the society, stressed today that it was a violation of the penal code to abandon animals, and that the humane shelters would provide free service in collecting them.

'G-Men' Take Trail Of Bank Bandit And Kidnaper of Police

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Federal agents quietly pushed two top-flight "public enemies" today as they received congratulations on the guilty plea of Alvin Karpis, last of the "big money" kidnapers.

The two are described by J. Edgar Hoover as a "notorious bank robber" and a new kind of kidnaper who seized police officers or spectators as a shield for his flight after committing some other crime.

They say Joseph Hanley is such a man. He has twice been accused of taking hostages to cover his flight from crime scenes. Beside two kidnaping indictments, Hanley faces charges of violating the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act and the Federal Escape Act.

Like Hanley, Maurice ("Blondie") Denning is alleged to have played the kidnap game in his robberies. Denning, who ranks with Hanley at the top of the Government's "wanted" list, is under indictment for five national bank robberies in the Midwest, has been "identified" in three state bank robberies, and is "suspected of participating in five other assaults on banks," according to Mr. Hoover.

Famous Book Shop

Anatole France's father ran one of the most famous book stores in the world.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. "Verily those who are patient in adversity and forgive wrongs are the doers of excellence."—Mohammed.
2. Stair, Stain, Slain, Blain, Brain, Brawn, Brown, Brows, Brews, Breas, Bread, Tread.
3. Bone, Ebon, Nebo.
4. Twenty-two times. Not between 11 a. m. and noon, or between 11 p. m. and midnight.
5. Con descending. (Condescending.)

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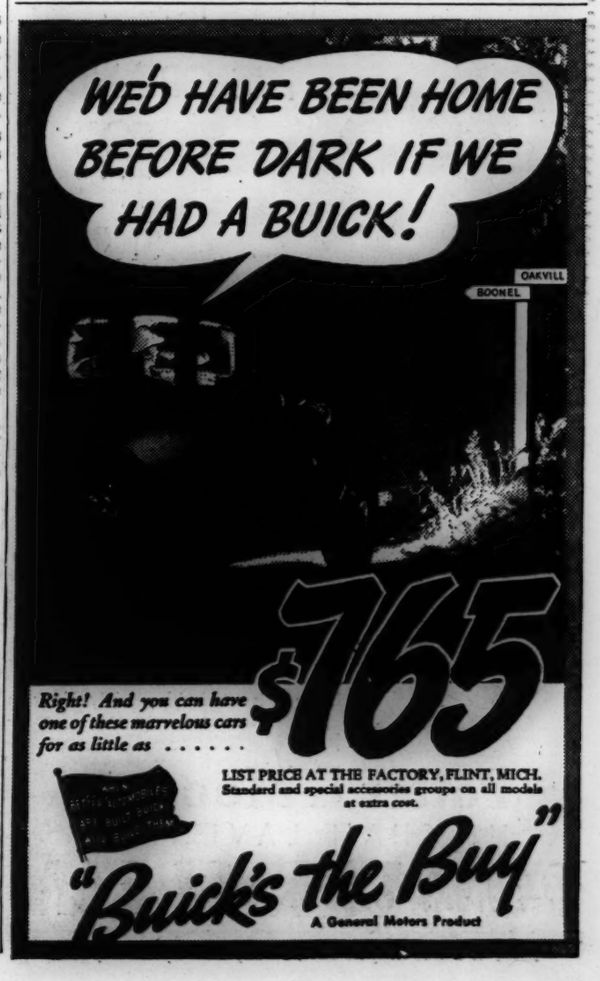
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Roosevelt Again Puts to Sea After Brief Campobello Call

L'ETANG ISLAND, N. B., July 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt loafed aboard the schooner Sewanna off this little New Brunswick isle 12 miles north of Campobello today, uncertain whether to land late today or tomorrow at the latter place to pass the time until he leaves for Quebec Thursday.

The President and his sons sailed into the harbor here late yesterday after a three-hour run from Campobello Island, where he and his mother have large, rambling cottages high up on a hill overlooking Passamaquoddy Bay.

Instead of debarking at Campobello, goal of his two weeks vacation cruise from Pulpit Harbor, Maine, as every one in the escort believed he would, the Chief Executive merely stopped in Welchpool Harbor for luncheon with his wife and friends. They went aboard from a launch and remained more than an hour.

Growth of Whiskers

Greatly to the surprise of Mrs. Roosevelt, the President was sporting a growth of gray side whiskers, which many said made him resemble his late father, James Roosevelt. The President's son James, also was adorned with a little brush of dark chin whiskers.

Franklin Jr., and younger brother John, both in shorts, basked themselves making their mother and friends comfortable and related exciting experiences of navigating and sailing by their father in rough seas off Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, the President's mother, who has been at Campobello for several weeks, chose to wait until her distinguished son debarked before greeting him.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, with four Campobello neighbors, and Miss Nancy Cook and Miss Marian Dickerman, Hyde Park friends, went ashore after luncheon on the Sewanna, and the President was off immediately before a good wind for this remote harbor.

Sewanna's Escort

The U. S. S. Potomac escorted the Sewanna here. The destroyer Hopkins and coastguard cutter Ponchartrain remained close by Campobello and Eastport, Maine.

After spending a few days at Campobello, the President will leave Thursday by boat for St. Andrews, N. B., 16 miles away, and board a special train for Quebec, where he will spend all day Friday as guest of Canada's Governor General, Lord Tweedsmuir.

Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, vacationing in Maine waters with Mrs. Hopkins, paid a brief visit to the Sewanna late yesterday on an army engineers' launch. He was reported in some quarters as ready to suggest a way to utilize the Government's $1,500,000 model community built to house workers on the near-by Passamaquoddy tide-harnessing project, abandoned when Congress refused to appropriate money for its continuance.

'Hunger Marchers' Disrupt Senate In Harrisburg, Penna.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 28—The Pennsylvania General Assembly is today in its 13th week of unproductive debate on funding unemployment relief with several hundred "hunger marchers" massed in the state capitol demanding action.

These men and women staged a demonstration in the Senate galleries last night that lasted well beyond midnight and prevented the Upper House from adjourning its session until 2 o'clock this morning. During this demonstration ragged men, women and children shouted and screamed, pounded on seats and gallery rails and cried out at every attempt by Republican Senators to speak or vote on motions. At the same time their leaders threatened to camp in the Senate Chamber "through all next winter" unless the relief bills which they demanded are passed.

The scene approached pandemonium proportions, the noise reaching heights unequaled in more than a week of constant turmoil. During the disturbance sticks and pieces of wood were hurled from the galleries to the floor of the Senate Chamber by the unemployed.

The demonstration followed a radio address by Gov. George H. Earle in which he urged that tax anticipation notes to fund relief be issued only against known revenues. He charged that the scheme of the Republican Senators to sell these notes amounted to "conspiracy to defraud the unemployed by giving them a rubber check."

"If the notes are not good enough for the bankers, they are not good enough for investment by trust funds," he declared, "and I will not permit the schoolteachers and others dependent upon these funds to be victimized by any blue-sky securities, whether they come from bucket shops or from the state Senate."

He held that the only "sane and sensible way" to guarantee these notes would be to pledge $35,000,000 worth of taxes the Legislature already has levied for their payment.

"Then, when the Legislature has proved more revenue, it can provide a second issue of notes," he added.

Co-ordination of Groups Furnishing Legal Aid Is Advised by Labor Board

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—Reviewing the growth of legal-aid groups furnishing counsel to citizens too poor or too confused to seek their legal rights, a report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics urged further co-ordination of such agencies "into an effective whole," and new laws and agencies in the states to seek "rapid improvement." It raised the question whether or not legal-aid societies should remain entirely in private hands.

The report was prepared by Reginal Heber Smith of the Boston Bar and John S. Bradway of the Philadelphia Bar.

It found that "entirely too many citizens find in actual experience that access to the courts is difficult, that the procedural machinery is complicated beyond any hope of their understanding and utilizing it and that the legal system moves so slowly in their behalf that no prompt and summary relief can be obtained."

British Move Wins Italy's Co-operation

(Continued from Page 1)

which could somehow be interpreted as directed against this country. Now the Mediterranean security pacts have been declared at an end by Britain.

Orders to Press

As proof of his desire to restore normal relations with Britain, Signor Mussolini has ordered his obedient press to stop villifying Britain. In this he has been only partly successful. Most of the virulent attacks against Britain have ceased, but distasteful articles have continued tt appear occasionally and one can read a lot between the lines.

In the past year the Italians have had a rude awakening because they had always heard of, and firmly believed in, the traditional friendship of England and Italy, and imagined that the British would be particularly sympathetic to their desire for a heavier share of the white man's burden. The Italian reaction has been so strong that many years will be needed to restore the broken friendship.

The new Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Giano, is reported to be animated by the best of intentions, and it is stated that his aim is to lay new foundations for a lasting peace between Italy and Britain. He will now speak and negotiate as the representative of a greater Italy, whose voice will carry as much weight as that of any other great power. What is really needed to bring into life a new Anglo-Italian friendship is mutual comprehension of their respective outlook and interests, and mutual understanding of what the two peoples want, both spiritually and economically.

Hazards on the Putting Green

© Fox

Kittens Defend Playful Reputation
Golf Is Just Another Frolic to Them

Mickey, the greenskeeper's cat at the Bushey Hall Golf Club in Hertfordshire, England, has reared her family close to the green of the eighteenth hole of the well-known course. When the caddy master isn't looking, the kittens "love to gambol on the green." Tom Burrell, the Bushey Hall "pro," can't, be too sure of sinking the putt with moving hazards not far from the rim.

Fusion de la deuxième et de la troisième Internationale envisagée en Europe

PARIS—La fusion de la deuxième et de la troisième Internationale—du socialisme et du communisme en un front commun mondial contre le fascisme est sérieusement envisagée par les marxistes des différentes capitales européennes.

A Paris et à Bruxelles tout particulièrement, la question est à l'étude actuellement. Les chefs socialistes et communistes des deux capitales admettent non seulement que des plans pour l'établissement d'un front commun sur une échelle mondiale existent, mais ils ne nient pas que ce projet a gagné tellement de terrain qu'une fusion des deux Internationales peut être envisagée comme possible.

Il y a plusieurs éléments sous cette tendance inattendue vers l'unité marxiste, qui si elle se matérialise aura de profondes conséquences politiques et sociales dans de nombreux pays. Le premier est incontestablement la croissance du fascisme.

Réussite complète

En Italie, en Allemagne, en Autriche un régime autoritaire et "totalitaire" est au pouvoir, et dans chaque cas ce régime a complètement anéanti les partis socialistes et communistes. En Allemagne et en Autriche le manque d'unité et souvent le désaccord régnant entre les deux partis prolétariens facilita la tâche des dictateurs dans leur lutte pour renverser la "démocratie sociale." Lorsque la vague absolutiste toucha la France, l'Espagne et la Belgique, les leaders du marxisme décidèrent que s'ils ne voulaient pas disparaître, il fallait qu'ils s'unissent pour combattre le flot montant du fascisme.

Le "Front populaire" français ou "Front populaire contre le fascisme" fondé en octobre 1934, fut la première manifestation de cette tendance. C'était le résultat direct des troubles révolutionnaires du 6 février 1934. A mesure que les soi-disant ligues fascistes comme les Croix de Feu du Colonel de la Rocque grandissaient et devenaient plus agressives, le Front populaire devint le point de ralliement des éléments libéraux opposés au fascisme en France. Un développement identique s'est produit en Espagne, et il devient évident en Belgique, où un "Front populaire" vient de se constituer.

Vague Combinaison

Ces événements, néanmoins, étaient d'ordre strictement national, et l'union des socialistes et des communistes n'était qu'une vague "combinaison" électorale. Mais d'autres développements simultanés leur ont donné une importance plus profonde et plus durable.

L'évolution de la politique étrangère de la Russie soviétique a été particulièrement importante. Se croyant menacé par l'Allemagne, le gouvernement soviétique cherche des alliés en Europe. Il désire que ces alliés soient assez forts pour prêter une aide effective à la Russie en cas de conflit, et il fut donc obligé de modifier ses activités subversives dirigées contre les régimes existants. En France, par exemple, les communistes et les socialistes purent, avec l'approbation de Moscou se poser en défenseurs principaux de la République contre ses "ennemis fascistes."

Opposée seulement au Capitalisme

Simultanément la Russie soviétique évoluait intérieurement, de sorte que sa nouvelle constitution repose plutôt sur un régime socialiste beaucoup plus modéré, beaucoup plus en accord avec les idées de la deuxième Internationale (socialiste). Ainsi, M. Maurice Thorez, chef des communistes français, put dernièrement déclarer: "Le communisme en France ne s'oppose pas à la propriété privée, ni à la propriété industrielle—il s'oppose à la propriété capitaliste, aux grosses affaires, aux trusts."

Le communisme français, comme le socialisme français, fait aujourd'hui un vigoureux effort pour gagner l'appui du paysan et du petit bourgeois—des classes moyennes, des petits boutiquiers, et des artisans. Pour arriver à cette fin ils ont été obligés de devenir de moins en moins extrémistes. La même tendance apparaît en Belgique, en Espagne et ailleurs.

Au dernier congrès du Komintern—le conseil suprême du mouvement communiste—à Moscou, cette tendance se cristallisa en une résolution demandant la formation de fronts prolétaires unissant la deuxième et la troisième Internationale partout pour résister à l'assaut du fascisme. L'idée de fusionner les deux mouvements marxistes fut lancée avec plus de discrétion. Ce projet fait son chemin, et bien que de sérieux obstacles à la fusion complète demeurent, l'union du socialisme et du communisme qui, il y a quelques années, aurait paru impossible, n'est plus maintenant en dehors des limites de la possibilité—ou même de la probabilité.

Concessions nécessaires

M. Émile Vandervelde, le véritable chef de la deuxième Internationale, bien qu'il ne puisse en être le Président pendant qu'il fait partie du gouvernement belge nous a déclaré que la fusion des deux partis est poussée sur le plan national et sur le plan international. Les leaders ouvriers en Belgique, en Angleterre, en Scandinavie et aux Pays-Bas—tous des pays où le project rencontrait autrefois une opposition catégorique—étudient aujourd'hui avec sympathie les suggestions de Moscou. Les marxistes français et espagnols sont, pour le moins, déjà favorables à la fusion "de principe" déclara-t-il. D'un autre côté les socialistes suisses y sont violemment opposés. Personnellement, M. Vandervelde m'a fait comprendre, il n'est nullement opposé à l'union des deux Internationales, mais il souligna le fait que la vraie fusion ne pouvait venir que petit à petit, que par une unification graduelle des idées et des buts, après que de longues et épineuses négociations dans chaque pays auront apporté des concessions mutuelles qui semblent énormes à présent.

En France ces négociations sont déjà bien avancées. Un projet pour l'union des partis socialistes et communistes existe et est étudié par un comité spécial des deux organisations. Il reste beaucoup à faire avant d'arriver à un accord définitif. En réalité, des ambitions personnelles, d'un côté comme de l'autre, empêcheront peut-être une fusion complète. Mais la plupart des observateurs marxistes sont convaincus ici que la nécessité d'une opposition unifiée aux forces du fascisme forcera bientôt la formation d'un seul "Parti prolétaire français" qui servira ultérieurement comme modèle pour un mouvement du travail unifié.

[Le texte anglais de cet article commence à la première page.]

Fight on Rackets Planned By Buffalo Business Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 28—Leading merchants, industralists and bankers here have reorganized the Buffalo Better Business Bureau, which is designed to promote fair dealing in trade and to trap racketeers in various commercial fields. John N. Garvin, vice-president of the Manufacturers' and Traders' Trust Company, has been elected president of the bureau.

Canada Revives Old Wolf Bounty To Halt Menace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The Dominion Government has revived the old wolf bounty to combat the new menace to the big game and fur-bearing animals of the North.

Wolves have steadily increased in the northern regions. Originally the Dominion paid $30 for each wolf killed. Later this was reduced to $20 in 1932 and then eliminated the following year.

The depression caused the economy, but the economy raised the depression for the wolves who increased greatly in the succeeding years. So widespread have become their depredations that the Dominion has decided to renew the bounty.

The amount will not be on the old scale, however. When the Government paid $30 or $20 for the killing of a wolf, the authorities took the pelt and sold it later. Under the new plan the destroyer gets $5 and keeps the pelt, for which there is a ready market. As most of the claimants are trappers, the pelt goes in with their usual catch, so they are being bonused to protect their own industry.

The increase in depredations and reports of the ravages of wolves have made no change, however, in the wolf offer which has become a Canadian tradition; the offer of the editor of the Sault Ste. Marie newspaper to pay $100 to anyone who can prove he has been attacked by a wolf.

The editor has championed the cause of the wolf (as a non-combatant)) for many years but nobody has ever been able to claim his $100. Veteran trappers and pioneer traders of the North agree that a lone wolf will not attack a man and that there has been no case on record in Canada of such an incident.

Wellesley Progress Marked Under Rule Of Miss Pendleton

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., July 28—Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, who passed on, here July 26, was president of Welleseley College for a quarter of a century—from 1911 until her retirement last month. Under her direction the college experienced a remarkable growth which was unhindered either by the World War or the depression.

During her 25 years as president, 14 new buildings were erected on the campus, the endowment was increased from $1,249,762 to $8,440,400, and the standing of the college became so high that it is now necessary to make application for admission several years in advance.

Miss Pendleton was closely associated with Wellesley since her own graduation from it in 1886. After a period of study during the summer of the year at Newnham College, Cambridge, England, she returned in the fall to serve as tutor in mathematics. Two years later she became an instructor in the same subject, and then, until 1901, secretary of the college. From 1901 until 1911 she served as dean and associate professor of mathematics.

Showers Aid Crops In Drought Region; Storms Strike East

CHICAGO, July 28 (AP)—Heat and drought-seared states of the corn and wheat belt, refreshed by widespread showers of varying intensity, enjoyed lower temperatures today, with indications of even cooler weather tomorrow, but little more rain was in sight immediately.

To the east and west of the arid north central states wind and rainstorms last night caused heavy damage. In Montana, a forest fire spread over a 25-mile front and took three lives.

Property damage high in the thousands was counted by residents of the Monongahela River valley in Pennsylvania, where a wind and electrical storm swept over an area of 40 miles.

Cloudbursts in the Southwest piled debris along 160 miles of the Colorado River aqueduct in Southern California and damaged two incompleted aqueduct sections.

Lightning struck the Washington Monument at Washington, D. C., putting out its airplane warning lights.

Storm warnings were ordered from Fort Pierce to Key West on the southeastern Florida coast today as a tropical disturbance moved on the Bahamas.

University Appoints Journalism Professor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Samuel C. DePass, of Camden, with a newspaper record of a quarter of a century behind him, has been chosen professor of journalism at the University of South Carolina.

The president, J. Rion McKissick, dean of journalism before his elevation to the head of the university, pointed out that Mr. DePass had acquired most of his experience in the newspaper field while serving on western papers. He signified he would probably continue to teach one or two classes in that department in addition to pursuing his duties as president. John A. Chase Jr. was named dean of administration.

Australia's Textile Ban Stirs Manchu Self-Sufficiency Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN—Australia's decision to restrict the importation of textiles, and the consequent decision of the Japanese authorities to impose a retaliatory tariff against Australian products, bids fair to bring about an important change in Manchurian agriculture. A definite plan to make Manchuria self-sustaining has now been drawn up by the Government of Manchoukuo.

Hsinking has already decided to co-operate with Tokyo in the adoption of retaliatory measures against Australia's new tariff, and the Government desires to use tris opportunity to increase the native wheat output to an extent where foreign flour will not be needed. According to reports from Hsinking, the Manchurian wheat fields are to be increased to 5,650,000 acres, in the effort to insure a yearly yield of 200,000,000 pounds of grain.

For Better Crops

Improvement of farming methods and assistance in producing better crops will be leading features in this campaign. Large-scale farming is considered a possible source of employment for some of the Japanese immigrants whom it is intended to bring into this country. It is freely admitted that in straight competition with native farmers, the Japanese immigrant will be wholly unable to make a living. But the various plans call for a government subsidy of approximately 2000 yen per family, and by installing these Japanese colonies on new, large wheat farms, it may be possible to make the Japanese farmers self-supporting and also to produce the wheat necessary to replace imports from Australia.

The installation of additional milling machinery for producing the flour required will be a welcome addition to Japanese machinery imports, though it is not impossible that Germany may secure a share of this order under the new trade agreement which came into effect June 1.

Manchoukuo's customs returns show that Australia supplied just over 20,000,000 yen worth of flour in 1924, and just under that amount in 1935. Incidentally Japan supplies Manchuria with even a greater quantity of flour. If Japan should come to terms with Australia and begin to import wheat from that country, flour from Japan would undoubtedly undersell the native brands and wreck Manchoukuo's program for wheat production. Therefore Hsinking is seeking assurances from Japan that the restrictions against the import of Australian wheat will be made permanent.

The suggestion has frequently been made that Manchuria seeks greater diversity in her crops. For some years the soya bean, bean oil and bean cake have constituted the great bulk of her export trade though millet, kaoliang (sorghum) maize, and buckwheat have accounted for 36,000,000 yen in 1934, and peanuts, sesamum seed, perilla seed and hemp seed have amounted to 30,000,000 more.

Japan seeks cotton and wheat in order that the Japan-Manchoukuo unit may more nearly realize its desired independence from foreign sources of supply. Manchuria is farther north than the American cotton belt and efforts to increase the native output met with very disappointing results in the past season.

Meanwhile the schemes for Japanese expansions into Hopei and Shantung, if realized, will offer brighter prospects for Japanese control of cotton fields, and Manchuria may achieve greater success in the realizing of Japan's wheat program.

Japan's restriction of imports from Australia will embarrass her industries which have depended upon that country for tallow. The bean-oil milling industry in Manchuria is endeavoring to secure radical reduction in the Japanese import tariff on its product in the hope that Japan will replace Australian tallow with Manchurian bean oil.

The report that soya beans raised in America were quoted in London at a lower price than Manchurian beans caused some alarm in local circles, but the arrangement by which Germany undertakes to purchase from 65,000,000 to 100,000,000 yens' worth of Manchurian products in return for Manchuria's undertaking to purchase a proportionate amount of German manufactures assures the local producers of at least a temporary output for their beans.

Music Industry Sings Business Boom Song

CHICAGO, July 27 (AP)—It was business that was in the air at the convention of the music industry today—the biggest business in 15 years.

All components harmonized on the theme—struck up by the king pin of the trade, the piano.

The National Piano Manufacturers Association reported that the six months ended June 30, were the best in 15 years, and that it looked confidently ahead to a record production of 100,000 instruments for the year.

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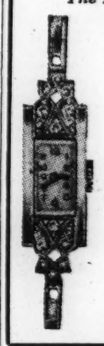

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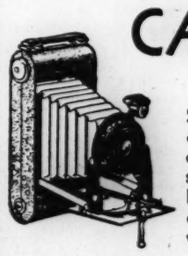

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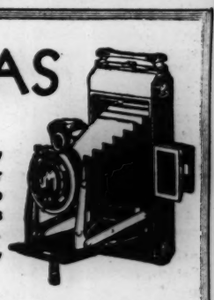

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Age Expectancy Rises 11 to 12 Years In Census Report

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—A better design for living was credited by the Census Bureau yesterday with adding 11 years of life for the average American man and 12 years for the woman.

Director William L. Austin estimated that at the beginning of the century the average lehgth of life in the United States was 48 years for white men and 51 years for white women. The latest statistics, contained in life tables for 1930, give the average for men as 59 years and for women as 63 years.

Infantile Improvement

Lowering the infantile death rate has shown marked improvement.

"Thirty years ago out of 100,000 males born alive, 12,738 died before completing the first year of life," the report said. "At the present time, shown by the life tables for 1930, the number dying in the first year has been cut in half, being 6232, which gives a death rate of 6.32 per 1000.

"In the second year of age, the death rate drops to 9.93 per 1000, and it decreases in each older year until it reaches 1.47 at the age of 10. This is the minimum. Thereafter the rate steadily increases, though rather slowly at first. It reaches 3.38 at the age of 21, 9.29 at 45, and 26.44 at the age of 60.

Careers Lengthened

"At the age of 71 it equals the infantile death rate, being 62.52. At 90 it is 245.50, which means that of those who live to celebrate their 90th birthday, a little more than three-fourths will live to celebrate their 91st.

"Out of 100,000 males born alive, 88,621 will reach the age of 21, and 74,288, or nearly three fourths of the original number, will be living at the age of 50. One fourth of each male generation will live to reach ths age of 77, but less than one tenth will live to be 84."

Peru Celebrates Amid Prosperity

(Continued from Page 1)

cases of dynamite, and thousands of percussion caps were reported seized. According to officials, the apparent purpose of the plotters was to explode dynamite at several points along the line of march, thus throwing the parading soldiers and sailors into confusion and making it possible to seize their weapons.

Announcement of the plot on the eve of the national independence day heighted the excitement of the annual event and lent a dramatic quality it would not otherwise have had.

Business Conditions Sound

Behind this political exterior was general satisfaction over the economic state of the nation. Records show Peru to be one of the most prosperous of the Latin-American states. Although it went through certain features of the general world depression, having had to suspend foreign debt payments, Peru never imposed control on foreign exchange, and suffered only a minor depreciation of currency.

The traveler in Peru today sees ample evidence of an abundance of work and money. Practically all Peru's staple exports are reported booming—sugar, cotton, oil and minerals. Satisfactory prices for these products have resulted in an increase in imports with the United States, Great Britain and Germany benefitting correspondingly. Latest model automobiles crowd the streets of Lima and Callao, and radios can be heard in many homes. Living costs are high but the salary level is high also.

Aided by U. S. Silver Buying

Great Britain still leads among Peru's customers. Chile buys the bulk of the sugar production and the United States most of the minerals. Uncle Sam was especially generous to Peru as a result of his silver-buying policy, though the price slump recently affected activity in that metal. At home, Peruvians have been able to utilize additional revenue in extensive irrigation works, highway expansion and further cultivation of farm lands to avoid heavy wheat imports. A collateral effort is being made to re-establish foreign confidence by renewed service on the long-term debt.

The administration of President Oscar R. Benavides has coincided with an enhanced status for Peru in the international sphere. The outside world has witnessed with satisfaction the manner in which the President's personal influence has been exerted in the interests of peace. His successful handling of the Leticia dispute with Colombia has recently been followed by the agreement with Ecuador which pledges the settlement of the long-outstanding frontier controversy by arbitration. In this way, it is expected that one of the last of the New World's territorial disputes will be satisfactorily terminated.

U. S. Is Arbitrator

The pact provides for arbitration in accordance with the Ponce-Castro Oyanguren Protocol of June 21, 1924. Arbitration will rest with the United States, through President Roosevelt, who had previously consented to act in this capacity, and negotiations must commence in Washington by Sept. 30, next. Both countries have already appointed their delegations to facilitate these negotiations and promised to maintain the frontier status quo until the judgment is given.

The arbitration decision was warmly welcomed in Peru, where it was considered a fitting augury for national independence celebrations and an appropriate culmination of the Administration of President Benavides, who has specialized in peace and friendship with neighbors. In the last 3½ years friendly relations have been restored among all the Pacific powers of South America and cemented them with mutually advantageous trade pacts.

Sport Airplane Designed With V-8 Motor at $1500

MacDonald

Machine for Private Flying
Cruises at 90 Miles an Hour, 17 to Gallon of 'Gas'

Aviation Comment

One answer to the increasing demand for a comparatively inexpensive airplane which is dependable and safe, is the recently announced Arrow Sport V-8, which travels 90 miles an hour and goes 17 miles to the gallon of gasoline using a Ford V-8 motor. Its cost is $1500.

The Arrow—the latest product of the Arrow Aircraft and Motor Corporation of Lincoln, Nebraska, which has been building sport planes for years—is a small low wing monoplane of conventional lines, seating two side by side, with dual wheel-type controls, in an open cockpit.

Interest in it centers in the use of the ordinary Ford V-8 motor. Designers of the plane state that this motor turns over at 3075 revolutions per minute when driving a car on the road at 55 miles an hour, but that in the air when running at the same amount of fuel, it will fly at about 90 miles per hour. Reduction gears are used, giving the propeller about half crankshaft speed.

The life of the Ford V-8 when run at this consistently high speed has not yet been determined, but the folder describing the new ship reminds prospective purchasers that new ones can be obtained for $55 with the old as trade-ins. The cost per mile of flying the new Arrow is figured at about 1½ cents.

The major detail of the adaptation work on the motors is the substitution of a lighter crank case with a two-gallon oil capacity. A hand starter operated from the cockpit replaces the usual electric equipment.

The ship's maximum speed is 95 miles an hour, and its landing speed, with flaps, is 45 miles an hour. The cruising range is 350 miles.

* * *

Setting a new precedent for air travel, designed to attract to the skyways the specialized tourist traffic which, in recent years, has more than doubled the volume of steamer traffic, the Pan American Airways System has completed final arrangements for the operation of a trial series of 16 all-expense, all-inclusive "Flying Clipper Cruises" to Rio de Janeiro.

Believed to be the first "cruise" ever offered over the airways, the trips are designed to fit into the average vacationist's limited two-and three-week holidays. Due to the much faster service of the airliners, the operators feel that they can extend by five times the amount of territory which can be visited on a vacation trip using surface transport. Combined with this, the cost of the cruise, which will cover all expenses, hotels, meals, escorted tours and other entertainment features as well as transportation, will be little more than the regular one-way fares.

Due to the new faster schedules recently inaugurated over this eastern route through the West Indies to Brazil and Argentina, the air cruise flight to Rio, which requires 12 days by steamer, will be made in just over four days of flying. The big four-engined, transocean type Clipper Ships, sister ships to the Pan American Clipper, which pioneered the first transport flights across the Pacific, will carry 32 cruise passengers. In addition to a regular flight crew of four flying officers, the cruise ships will carry a purser and a steward who will act as guide aloft and ashore.

The first cruise is scheduled to depart from Miami on Aug. 16, and thereafter for 15 weeks the cruise ships will depart from the northern terminal each Sunday. Travelers will have a choice of two cruise schedules, both over the same route. The first will be a 14-day trip, allowing three days in Rio de Janeiro and one day in Trinidad, on the southbound flight. The second cruise will provide the same stopover in Trinidad and 10 days, instead of three, in the Brazilian capital. On this longer cruise passengers will have the opportunity to continue on to southern Brazil, to Montevideo, Uruguay, and Buenos Aires in the Argentine. The fare for the two weeks' cruise has been set at $665; and for the three weeks' cruise, $695, which includes all expenses from the time the passenger leaves Miami until he returns at the end of the trip.

While the travelers will fly only in the daylight hours, accommodations will be provided in the newly completed Pan American Airways Inns, thoroughly modernized sections of, or annexes to, the hotels along the eastern route to South America. Luncheons and refreshments during the day will be served aloft from the flying clipper's buffet. A complete program of entertainment has been worked out aboard the airliners and escorted sightseeing tours have been arranged for the stops ashore.

On the cruise route passengers will visit 10 countries, flying over and into Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, British West Indies, British, French and Dutch Guiana and many ports along the coast of Brazil to Rio de Janeiro. Overnight stops will be made at San Juan, Puerto Rico; Port of Spain, Trinidad; and Para and Recife, Brazil.

Stimulation of commercial activity between the United States and the countries of South America is said to have aroused travel interest. Between 1930 and 1935 the volume between the continents and the intermediate countries of the West Indies and Central America has almost doubled, from 153,000 passengers by steamer and air in 1930 to something over 310,000 passengers in 1935—152,000 of whom traveled by air.

With the operation of multi-engined, 32-passenger clipper ships over main international routes, the airlines find it possible to accommodate a substantial number of tourists.

It is announced that this series of cruises will be operated to attract a new type of traveler. Increase of neighborly relations among the countries of North, Central and South America is looked for as a consequence of the plan.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Locarno Plan, provided it is arranged with full regard for the new Italo-German understanding.

Politics—Conservative Democrats Maintain Protest

Rending of old party alignments went on apace as insurgent conservative Democrats prepared for a meeting in Detroit on Aug. 7. Washington was uncertain as to the ultimate significance of the move. More prominent conservative names are leaving Democratic ranks than the number of liberal Republicans coming in. Yet defection of important names does not necessarily mean heavy loss of votes, as was demonstrated in 1896. Conservative Democrats left the Bryan standard, but polled only 131,529 votes.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, unofficial Republican leader of the Senate during the past session, advertised his loyalty to the Landon-Knox ticket by a personal visit to Topeka and endorsement of the Landon platform. The visit put at rest any suggestion of friction between the two resulting from Mr. Vandenberg's refusal to serve on the same ticket with Mr. Landon as vice-presidential candidate.

Col Frank Knox announced plans for an aggressive election campaign in August, which will carry him into almost every state of the Union. His competitor for the Vice-Presidency, John Nance Garner, will presumably stay on the ranch near Uvalde, Texas, tending his pecan orchards and herd of Angora goats as he did in 1932.

President Roosevelt approaches the end of his leisurely vacation cruise, after which he will plunge into the campaign.

The Independent Coalition of American Women, a strongly pro-Landon group, completed its organization in New York, numbering among its leaders several wives of once prominent Democrats.

Liberal-progressivism met a setback in Manitoba's general elections. Social Credit forces, making their first bid for votes in Manitoba, won three seats away from the Government, while Conservatives gained four. Twenty-seven seats are still in doubt.

Blum—Faces Severe Financial Opposition

Unrest in France, reflecting the Civil War raging across the southern border in Spain, was seen in two developments, both indicating resistance to the Popular Front Government of Premier Léon Blum.

Slowing down of subscriptions to the new government issue of baby bonds is reported from opposition sources. The bonds constitute the keystone of M. Blum's financial policy. The opposition hopes that if he cannot put it across, his whole domestic program will collapse and France will experience a political revulsion to the extreme right.

That some such development is possible is indicated by an Associated Press report that flying squadrons of special police today raided headquarters of all Rightist organizations opposing the Blum Government. They were armed with search warrants and made wholesale seizures of documents.

The same identical forces fighting in Spain face each other in France. So far peace has been maintained. The tradition of democratic processes is more firmly established in France than in Spain. But there is ample precedent for resort to arms over political issues in France, yet Mr. Blum has been able to keep the lid on. Danger would develop, it is believed, should Fascist rebels win in Spain. Their Fascist friends in France would then undertake to follow their example, it is believed.

Great Internationals Planning for Fusion

(Continued from Page 1)

recently: "Communism in France is not against private ownership of property or even of industry—it is only opposed to capitalistic property, to big business and the trusts."

French Communism, like French Socialism, is today making a vigorous effort to win the support of the peasants and "petits bourgeois"—the lower middle classes, small shopkeepers and artisans. To do so it has been obliged to become less and less extreme. The same tendency is apparent in Belgium, Spain and elsewhere.

At the last congress of the Comintern—the supreme council of the Communist movement—in Moscow, this trend was crystallized in a resolution urging the formation of proletarian fronts everywhere, uniting the Second and Third Internationals to resist the rise of Fascism. Less ostentatiously, also, the idea of a fusion of the two Marxist movements was launched. This plan is gaining ground, and although many serious obstacles to complete fusion remain, the union of Socialism and Communism, which a few years ago would have appeared impossible, is no longer beyond the bounds of possibility—or even probability.

Emile Vandervelde, real head of the Second or Socialist International, though he cannot hold the office of President while he is a member of the Belgian Cabinet, told the writer that fusion of the two parties is being pushed both nationally and internationally. Labor leaders in Belgium, Britain, Scandinavia and the Netherlands —all countries where formerly the project was categorically opposed— are now studying Moscow's suggestion very sympathetically, he said. French and Spanish Marxists already favor fusion, "in principle," at least, he declared. Socialists in Switzerland on the other hand remain violently opposed. Personally, M. Vandervelde indicated that he was not at all opposed to union of the two Internationals, but he emphasized that real fusion could only come gradually as the result of a gradual unification of ideas and aims, after long and thorny negotiations in each nation had brought mutual concessions which for the moment still seem tremendous.

In France, these negotiations are already well advanced. A project for the unification of the Socialist and Communist Parties exists and is being studied by a special committee of both organizations. Much remains to be done before final agreement is reached. In fact personal ambitions on both sides may block complete fusion for the present. But most Marxist observers here are convinced that the necessity of united opposition to the forces of Fascism will soon force the formation of a single French "Proletarian Party" which will ultimately serve as the model for a united international labor movement.

[A French translation of this article will be found on page 4.]

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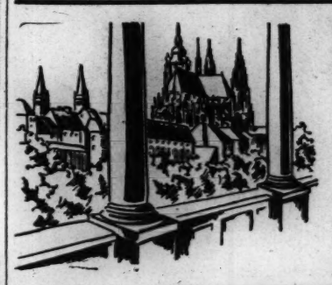

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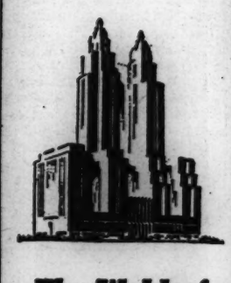

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Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Quist Beats Austin In a Four-Set Match

BULLETIN

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 28 (AP)—Great Britain won the Davis Cup, prized trophy of the tennis world, for the fourth straight time today as Fred Perry vanquished the veteran Jack Crawford, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3, for the third and clinching victory over Australia. The final score of the five-match series was Britain 3; Australia 2.

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 28 (AP)—Adrian K. Quist defeated H. W. (Bunny) Austin 6—4, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3 today, putting Australia on even terms with Great Britain in the Davis Cup tennis challenge round competition.

Both teams now have won two victories each in the best three out of five series. The issue will be decided on the outcome of the final singles contest between the veteran Australian, Jack Crawford, and England's spectacular Fred Perry.

Austin dominated the play in the early part of the first set and throughout the second set while Quist sought to penetrate the dapper Briton's sparkling net attack without success.

The Briton charged the barrier at every opportunity, but Quist changed his tactics. He gave up trying to pass Austin at the net. The Australian champion drove Austin to the back of the court, chasing after beautifully gauged lobs, many of which resulted in points.

This tactical maneuver completely broke up Austin's forecourt attack and turned the tide in Quist's favor.

Play in the finale of the 1936 Davis Cup tennis challenge round was delayed nearly an hour and a half this afternoon due to rain. For a time it appeared the last two singles matches might have to be postponed.

A crowd of 15,000 spectators almost filled the stadium.

Wide World

Adrian K. Quist
Australian Ace

Norris Williams Gives His Views

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 28 (AP)—Twice national champion himself, R. Norris Williams 2nd of Philadelphia holds no brief for the expressed belief of some experts that America s present amateur crop is inferior to that of his day.

The veteran internationalist, who held the American singles cup in 1914 and 1916 and the doubles crown with Vincent Richards in 1925 and 1926, is still playing competitive tennis despite the loss of the touch which led him to championships.

Williams, with his close-cropped gray hair and knee-length shorts, was a picturesque figure on the turf of the Seabright Tennis and Cricket Club yesterday when he dropped a 6—2, 6—2 match to John McDiarmid of Fort Worth, Texas.

Musing in the locker room over a recent statement by Richards that present-day amateurs couldn't stand up with those of his day, Williams said:

"You must remember the game has gone ahead, competition is keener, more people are playing the game and it is getting faster every year.

"We are not winning Davis Cups, I'll admit, because better players are rising in foreign countries."

To Williams, Fred Perry of England is the world's greatest player and could have beaten Tilden at his peak.

"I believe Don Budge is America's greatest, but he still has not reached Perry's class. He needs that something—hard to define—that will put him there."

The internationalist had not seen the latest sensation, Robert Riggs of Los Angeles, who defeated Robert Madden of Pittsburgh yesterday in three sets.

Phils Release Euel Moore

PHILADELPHIA, July 28 (AP)—The Phillies released Euel Moore, right-hand pitcher, to the Baltimore club of the International League yesterday. He will report immediately. Moore's release made room for Ray Benge, also a right-hand hurler, who rejoined the Phils via the waiver route from Boston.

Mrs. Moody Retires From Major Tennis

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28 (AP)—As Helen Wills Moody sees it after a decade in the international tennis spotlight, "one cannot always go on batting tennis balls," and so today she stepped out to devote her full attention to fashion designing.

The San Francisco matron, now 31, said she had definitely given up plans to play in the national championships in New York next month and indicated she was through with major competition.

"I shall play only in tournaments which fit in with my work as a designer," she said. "I find it impossible to do designing and tennis, and justice to both."

Mrs. Moody learned tennis by playing against her father and was coached later by William C. (Pop) Fuller, veteran Berkeley (Calif.) instructor. She won her first national title in 1923, breaking Molla Bjurstedt Mallory's streak and retained the crown in 1924 and 1925.

A mishap kept her from competition in 1926, but she returned the next year to regain her place as "Queen Helen." In 1933, behind in the national finals at Forest Hills, she defaulted to Helen Hull Jacobs, her keenest rival. Afterward Mrs. Moody was forced to rest for months.

Again she recovered, and in the 1935 English championship she climaxed her career with a sensational victory over Miss Jacobs.

"I have decided not to play in the East this summer for two reasons," Mrs. Moody explained. "I do not want to be away from home so long, and I am very interested in getting a good start in the designing work I am doing. I am not giving up tennis entirely.

"The game has been the big interest of my life for years, but I am happy in designing work, preparing myself for a career, and feel I am doing the right thing in placing that career ahead of playing in tennis tournaments."

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Performing a Duty

NEVER before in the history of the American Olympic Committee, which was organized in 1906 to handle the athletic teams that represent the United States in the Olympic Games, were the members of that committee called upon to consider or act on so important and unhappy a problem as that which resulted in Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett, one of the members of the United States women's swimming team, being dropped from the squad and her name withdrawn from the list of entries for the Olympic meet at Berlin next month. Few indeed have been the cases where drastic action has been required in order to maintain the high standard of character and discipline which must and should attend an Olympic argosy, and it is to be hoped that it will be the last time that this committee is called upon to consider such a case.

Tried to Avoid It

That the members of the American Olympic Committee tried to prevent having to exercise such a severe penalty is shown by the fact that they warned Mrs. Jarrett that unless she observed training rules more closely, they would be forced to take drastic action. But when these conditions continued to go on, there was nothing left for them to do except take the action which they took if the morale of the rest of the teams was to be maintained. The fact that, after Avery Brundage, the chairman of the committee, had issued the order dropping her from the team, a special committee listened to her plea to be restored to the team and then a petition signed by 220 of the members of the various teams was considered, leaves no grounds for anyone to accuse the committee of not having given the case every consideration.

Trying to Mitigate the Infraction

Efforts have been made to mitigate the infraction on the grounds that there were other members of the party who were not living up to the training rules, and that if anyone were to be punished, they also should have been disciplined. References have also been made to actions by athletes who have been members of former Olympic teams and who failed to conduct themselves properly, yet were never subjected to such severe punishment. So far as this year's trip is concerned, reports state that with this exception, the athletes deported themselves well, which would seem to refute any contention that one athlete was picked out to serve as an example. As to previous years, all that can be said is that if there were such violations and previous committee members overlooked them, then those men failed to take their duty as seriously as have the ones who are in charge this year.

Calls for Highest Type of Youth

There is one thing that should never be lost sight of and that is that American Olympic teams call for the highest type of youth. The United States as well as the other countries of the world are sending these athletes to the Olympics to represent them in competition for world titles. They are supposed to be the best athletes that a country has to offer in their individual lines of endeavor. They seek victory if it may be won on merit. But what is still more, their countries look to them to exemplify in every way the finest kind of manhood and womanhood, and I believe that when a committee is simply asking that every member of the party live up to such ideals, those who fail to comply have no comeback if they persist in disregarding the commands of those in charge. Any other answer and I believe the Olympic Games will fail to serve the fine purpose which is open to them.

Sidney Wood Jr. Conceded Chance To Retire Bowl

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 28—Sidney B. Wood Jr. has a better than an even chance to become one of the great heroes of the lawn tennis game this week, by winning outright the second of the famous Seabright singles bowls, on which he already has two legs, as the result of victories in 1930 and 1932. Making his first singles appearance of the season, following his success in doubles at Maidstone over the week end, the blond youth displayed much of his old-time skill, as the climax of the opening day of the forty-ninth annual invitation tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, defeating Walter Senior, the latest of the California invaders, 6—3, 6—4.

The only other player who has two legs on the trophy, which went into play following the retirement of the first cup at the hands of little Bill Johnston in 1923, is Vincent Richards, now no longer eligible, whose career was halted by William T. Tilden 2d, winner in 1927. Three players competing in this tournament have single legs, John Van Ryn, winner in 1928; John Hope Doeg, 1929, and Gregory Mangin, last-year winner.

Budge Withdraws

The chances of Wood have been greatly increased since the preliminary announcement of the entries. First, Wilmer Allison, on his arrival, last week, announced that he would not compete in singles, but would confine his play to doubles, then Bryan M. Grant Jr. withdrew altogether, and yesterday J. Donald Budge, generally regarded as the probable winner this year, on the advice of the authorities of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, also announced that he would confine his play here to doubles, so Wood becomes the leading seeded player, and his performance yesterday, though he was not required to work too hard, showed that he has still the court craft and play that has kept him high among the ranks of the stars for the past seven years.

Another Seabright trophy winner, R. Norris Williams 2d, who captured the Achelis trophy, the first of the singles trophies of the tournament, which had to be won three times in succession, was among the casualties of the day, falling before John McDiarmid, the former Texan, but Doeg, also a former national champion, made one of his rare appearances with great success, with his old-time speed service, the only one that Tilden was never able to handle with any success, working perfectly, to swamp Henry M. Culley, 6—1, 6—3. He will encounter Wood this afternoon, and the resulting battle should thoroughly test the comeback of the latter, after his recent recovery.

Another surprise came when Wilmer Hines, runner-up to Mangin last year, and a former doubles partner of Culley, failed to survive the first round, the first of the seeded players to retire. Norcross S. Tilney, former Princeton player, of Orange, N. J., though never yet ranked high among the stars, displayed a court craft of Hines himself, and placing his shots with great skill, defeated him at 10—8, 6—1. Except for a brief period in the first set, when Hines rallied after trailing at 2—5, and used net tactics to even the score at 5 all, the bespectacled Tilney was always the master, and outplaced Hines with his varied pace and unfailing accuracy.

Mrs. Harris Extended

Another surprise came close to accomplishment in the women's singles, when Virginia Rice Johnson of Boston, was close to victory over Mary Greef Harris, seeded fifth in the draw, leading at 7—6 in the final set. But the statuesque Bostonian was then met with such a vigorous drive by the Kansas City player, that the latter went on to victory at 8—6, 2—6, 10—8. All eight of the seeded players in that section came through, with the two Wightman cup victors, Carolin Babcock, and Marjorie Gladman van Ryn, scoring the most impressive victories, while Alice Marble, after a slow start in her match with Mrs. Lila Porter of Mobile, in which the latter led at 3—2 in the initial set, got her service and hard driving into good working order, and ran out the match without the loss of another game. These three should fight out the ladies singles, as the other seeded players were all in more or less trouble with their lesser known opponents, both Gracyn Wheeler and Dorothy Andrus requiring three sets to win.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	57	33	.633
St. Louis	55	37	.598
New York	49	44	.527
Pittsburgh	47	45	.511
Cincinnati	45	44	.506
Boston	44	49	.473
Philadelphia	35	56	.385
Brooklyn	34	58	.370

Results July 27

Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 3.
Only game played.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	61	42	.592
St. Paul	61	46	.570
Kansas City	57	48	.543
Minneapolis	56	48	.538
Columbus	54	53	.505
Indianapolis	49	55	.471
Louisville	41	64	.390
Toledo	41	64	.390

Results July 27

St. Paul 16, Columbus 9.
Milwaukee 7, Louisville 5.
Kansas City 2, Indianapolis 1.
One game postponed.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	69	54	.561
Portland	64	56	.533
Oakland	66	58	.532
Missions	63	59	.516
Los Angeles	62	61	.504
San Diego	60	62	.432
San Francisco	58	65	.472
Sacramento	48	75	.390

Results July 27

Portland 10, Oakland 9.
Portland 10, Oakland 5.
Sacramento 5, Seattle 1.
Only games.

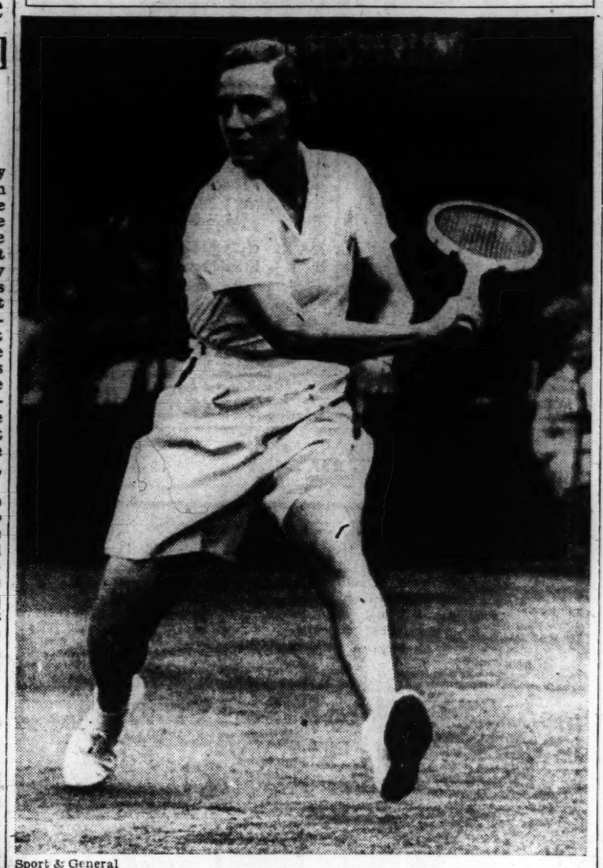
International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	66	38	.635
Buffalo	61	43	.587
Newark	57	45	.559
Baltimore	57	48	.543
Toronto	53	55	.491
Montreal	49	53	.480
Albany	38	64	.372
Syracuse	34	69	.330

Results July 27

Toronto 9, Albany 7.
Only game played.

Fifth Final Brings Victory



Sport & General

Helen Hull Jacobs Winning Wimbledon Title

Victory of Helen H. Jacobs Results in Loud Cheering

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WIMBLEDON, Eng.—Quite one of the loudest cheers that I have ever heard in the course of watching all the post-war tournaments of the All-England Club rose into the Wimbledon air when Helen Hull Jacobs, of the United States, won the women's singles championship for 1936. The sympathies of the crowd had been aroused by Helen's persistent striving to win the final of this competition. Four times previously had she gone through to the deciding match. Then, always, she had been beaten. More than once in her duel this year with Mrs. Hilda Sperling, formerly Miss Krahwinkel, of Germany, it looked as if history might repeat itself yet again. But Helen was not to be denied. She won the first set easily at 6—2, lost the second at 4—6 and then took the third at 7—5 after her opponent had proferred a most determined challenge.

It would not be true to say that the tennis these two ladies played was particularly exhilirating to watch. For they indulged in rallies of prodigious length and for long periods hit the ball more or less down the middle of the court, each waiting for the other to make a mistake. It became a sort of Marathon race, Helen running back and forth to return Mrs. Sperling's swinging drives and Mrs. Sperling striding to and fro in quest of Helen's relentless "chops." This business, defence vs. defence, lasted for an hour and forty minutes, varied only by Helen's occasional incursions to the net, a mix-up over the score in the fifth game of the first set and a few exasperating (or gratifying, from the other point of view) net-cord deflections.

Chop, Chop, Chop

Chop, chop, chop, went Helen. And back came the ball all the time. In the early stages of the contest it had seemed fairly clear to me that if Helen would come in and volley she could win in two sets. But she deferred such tactics until she was too tired to sustain them. She took a couple of games by these methods at the outset of the third set; but then she retired to the baseline and fought the rest of the engagement from there. And how she fought! The score was level at four games all. Helen went to 5—4. Then she lost a game on her own service, as a prelude to winning one on Mrs. Sperling's That was a moral gain and in the twelfth game of the set Helen came in resolutely. Match point at 40—15. A net-cord. An excited gasp from the crowd. Match point at 40—30. A grand backhand shot passed Helen as she came toward the net. Deuce. A double fault. Advantage to Mrs. Sperling. Deuce. Advantage to Helen Jacobs. And this time Mrs. Sperling made an error, slapping the ball into the net.

So the women's singles title went once more to California, where it has been held for eight years out of the last 10 through repeated triumphs of Mrs. Helen Wills Moody. The only people who have won the championship since 1926, apart from Mrs. Moody and "the other Helen," are Fräulein Cilli Aussem, of Germany, in 1931, and Miss D. E. Round, England, in 1934.

British Girls Fare Badly

Britain's women, who have fared much better than their menfolk at Wimbledon since the war, generally speaking, did not do so well this year. The two best of them, bracketed jointly as No. 1 in the national ranking, came through to the round of the last eight. And that was the end of Dorothy Round and Kay Stammers. The former succumbed in straight sets to the indefatigable Mrs. Sperling, and Miss Stammers, a jaunty left-hander, fell likewise to the heavy pounding of Miss Jedrzejowska's drives. The square-built Polish lady fetches the ball a clout that many a man would envy and is so quick on her feet that she is ready to do it again directly the return comes over—if it does.

Gem of the Meeting

Undoubtedly the gem of the meeting in women's singles play was Helen Jacobs's match with Señorita Anita Lizana, in one of the quarter-finals. For a set and a half the damsel from Chile, a highly popular figure with the British tennis public, produced the sort of tennis that Suzanne Lenglen used to play. She hit methodically for the lines and looked as if she could put the ball plumb on any inch of the court that suited her. When she had taken the second set at 6—1, after losing the first at 2—6, it looked as if Helen's hope of being Wimbledon champion would be deferred again. But consistency and determination did the trick. For a brief period the Señorita looked invincible. Her game is at least 15 better than it was in 1935, she is lighter in build and quicker of foot.

A quarterfinal between Miss M. Horn, of Germany, and the well-known French star, Mme. R. Mathieu, paved the way for a clash between Mme. Mathieu and Mrs. Sperling that caused a wit to remark that the stay-in strike seemed to have moved from France into the center court here. The score was 7—5, 6—3. In the other semifinal, Helen Jacobs disposed of Miss Jedrzejowska by 6—2, 6—3.

The "consolation" tournament for the All-England Women's Plate, confined to ladies eliminated in the first and second rounds of the championship proper, was won for the first time since its institution in 1934 by a home player, Miss F. S. Ford, who defeated another Britisher, Miss M. Riddell, in the final match by 6—4, 6—4.

'Be Reckless—But Be Careful,' Says Coach to Quarter

DALLAS, Texas, July 28 (AP)—"Be reckless—but be careful" is Coach Matty Bell's advice to the ideal quarterback.

The Southern Methodist University mentor who came back from the coaching "dog house" to lead his Mustangs into the Rose Bowl last season, listed his requirements for a first-class signal chanter in some off season grid gossip.

"The man who calls plays on my team knows football and can play, as well as possesses qualities of leadership that gain the respect of other men on the team. Even though a quarterback is worried he should never let the other fellows know it."

The weather plays no little part in grid strategy, said Bell.

"Many things determine quarterback strategy—the wind, rain, general weather conditions."

Rainy weather brings into force ironclad rules on mustang teams, Bell said.

"They must kick the ball on the first down in a downpour, providing they are fairly well down in their territory. If the enemy fumbles in wet weather I warn my quarterbacks to make sure the ball has been dried before punting."

But no other hard and fast rules of strategy follow Bell's quarterbacks onto the field. They are there to do their own thinking, he said.

"If the other team has a weak spot," Matty tells his boys, "shoot plays against it when in need of yardage—but not every time." Too strong an attack will become obvious and might bring reinforcements that would break up a needed gain, he said.

Americans Win Three Cups

BERLIN, July 28 (AP)—The Heils Products team of Milwaukee won the international five-man bowling championship last night with a score of 4054. Second and fourth places also went to American teams. As a result of this triumph the German Government Cup for the best places in the international single, two-man and five-man championships will go to the American Bowling Association. Thus the Americans won three cups in the international competition.

Rudolf Ismayr Will Take Olympic Oath

By the Associated Press

Berlin, July 28

RUDOLF ISMAYR, German winner of the middleweight weight-lifting event at the 1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles, today was selected by the German committee to speak the Olympic oath for the athletes of the world at the XIth Games opening here Saturday.

Athletics Show Powerful Punch In Recent Games

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although Connie Mack's Athletics aren't going anywhere in the American League pennant race, it is a fact that with a better brand of pitching they would be right up near the top of the standing. They might even be giving the Yankees a battle for first place.

The Athletics possess a dangerous offense. At times, it is more powerful than the Yankees' "Murderers' Row," or the attack of the Tigers or the Indians. But unfortunately for Philadelphia, Mack has a pitching staff composed mostly of minor leaguers, and the opposition usually scores more runs than the A's themselves.

Athletics Hitting

Take, for instance, the last five games, in which the Athletics have faced the Indians and White Sox. In the opener against the Tribe, the A's made 10 hits, enough to win an ordinary ball game, but their opponents piled up 22 safeties and won the contest by 16 to 3. The following day the Mackmen pounded Cleveland hurlers for a 15-to-12 victory, totaling 19 hits. In this game the losers made only one less hit than the A's.

In the third engagement of the series, the Indians won, 8 to 5, outhitting the Athletics by 18 to 10. The A's closed the series by walking all over the Clevelanders for 20 hits and a 13-to-0 triumph.

Yesterday they continued their amazing attack at the expense of the White Sox. Each Philadelphia player made at least one hit and at the end of the ninth inning Mack's pupils had collected 25 safe drives for a 15-to-8 victory. At the same time, the White Sox enjoyed a hitting workout of their own, dropping 15.

Over this stretch of five games, the Athletics amassed the astonishing number of 84 hits—including 21 doubles, three triples and a homer—and scored 51 runs. However, their present position in the standing is better explained when it is also noted that rival batters piled up 79 safeties off Philadelphia pitchers over the same period and scored 44 runs.

Tigers Best Yanks

Mickey Cochrane's threat that he would bench several veteran players and replace them with youngsters worked wonders with the Tigers yesterday. Facing the league-leading Yankees in the first of a four-game series, the Bengals won, 9 to 1, behind the five-hit pitching of lanky Schoolboy Rowe. The defeat reduced New York's lead to nine games over the idle Indians. The Tigers are only one game away from the third-plaee Red Sox.

Although kept inactive yesterday at Cleveland because of rain, the Washington Senators climbed into fifth position when the White Sox dropped a decision to the Athletics. After winning four straight, the Red Sox were stopped by the Browns, 7 to 5. Old Jim Bottomley, who is still considering retirement, led the Browns' attack with two doubles and a single.

The Brooklyn Dodgers, who look like champions one day and a sandlot outfit the next, won their third successive National League game yesterday, beating the Pirates, 6 to 3. Fred Frankhouse pitched one of his best games of the year in limiting the Buccs to seven scattered hits. Linus Frey hit a triple and single for the Dodgers, driving in three runs. It was the only contest played in the senior circuit yesterday.

Stella Walsh Equals World's Sprint Marks

WARSAW, July 28 (AP)—Stella Walsh equaled the world records for the 50- and 100-meter dashes yesterday in her last competitive appearances in Poland before going to the Olympic Games. Miss Walsh—Stanislawa Walasiewicz in Poland—was timed in 6.4s. for the 50 meters and 11.6s. for the 100. The record of 11.6s. for the 100, made by the American, Helen Stephens, has not yet been accepted internationally. Miss Walsh holds the accepted mark of 11.8s.

In the same meet Waijs Kwansniewska threw the javelin 44.30 meters (145ft. 4⅛in.), surpassing the Olympic standard of 143ft. 4in. made by Babe Didrikson.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	62	33	.653
Cleveland	53	42	.558
Boston	52	44	.542
Detroit	50	44	.532
Washington	49	45	.521
Chicago	48	45	.516
Philadelphia	32	62	.340
St. Louis	31	62	.333

Results July 27

St. Louis 7, Boston 5.
Detroit 9, New York 1.
Philadelphia 15, Chicago 8.
Washington at Cleveland, rain.

Don Would Like to Defend

DETROIT, July 28 (AP)—Kaye Don said yesterday he would like to defend here in 1937 the Gold Cup he won for Detroit in a lonely victory at Lake George Saturday after the only other starting boat was forced out of the race. The English sportsman was at the wheel of Horace E. Dodge's Impshi in the Gold Cup race. He came to Detroit today and said he would be glad to drive again "if invited."

Miss Bascom Leads Qualifiers

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Penna, July 28 (AP)—Virginia Bascom, 20-year-old Worcester (Mass.) player, shot a sparkling 78 to lead the qualifying field in the Shawnee Women's golf tournament yesterday, Miss Bascom, twice winner of the Massachusetts junior title, was only six strokes over men's par for the rain-drenched Duckwood course. She was out in 42 but shot the back nine in 35, finishing with two birdies.

Shores Joins White Sox

CHICAGO, July 28 (AP)—Bill Shores, ex-major-league right hander, was purchased last night from Kansas City to bolster the White Sox' faltering slab staff. He will report at once. Red Evans, freshman relief hurler, who was charged with the defeat by the Athletics yesterday as well as the Sox' second game setback by the Yanks Sunday, was sent to Kansas City on option.

Gettysburg Signs Beeson

GETTYSBURG, Penna., July 28 (AP)—C. E. Bilheimer, director of physical education at Gettysburg College, announced yesterday that Harold (Pete) Beeson will coach wrestling and track and assist with the line in football. He will report Sept. 1. Beeson was graduated from Indiana University in 1935. He coached last year at Muncie, Ind., High School.

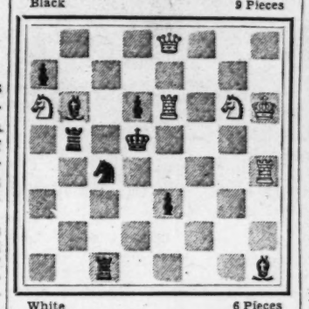
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

July 28, 1936

Problem No. 1847

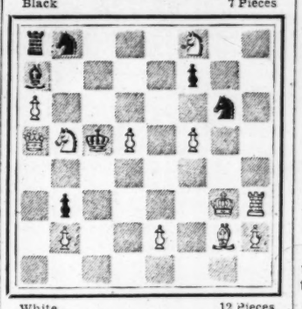
By J. C. J. Wainwright, Boston, Mass.
Black 9 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Good Companion, May, 1918)

Problem No. 1848

By J. C. J. Wainwright, Boston, Mass.
Black 7 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, half-yearly competition of the American Chess Bulletin, 1916. The editor continues to lean heavily on the selections of E. W. Allen of Newtonville, Mass., who certainly shows himself a discriminating problem connoisseur in this series of problems by famous American composers. The editor hereby publicly expresses his deep gratitude to Mr. Allen for his help.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1845. B-K2

No. 1846. 1.	Kt-Kt6	K-Q5ch
2.	Kt(Kt6)-Q5ch	
1.	———	R-Q8
2.	Q-R4	
1.	———	R-K8
2.	P-B3	
1.	———	B-B7
2.	Kt-B6	
1.	———	Kt moves
2.	Kt(Kt6)-Q5	
1.	———	RxP
2.	KtxR	
1.	———	P-R7
2.	Q-R4	
1.	———	B-B8
2.	B-Q3ch	

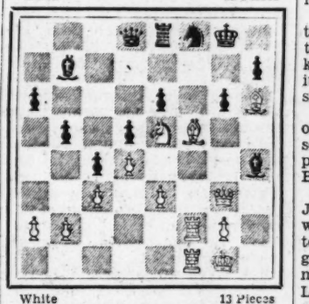
End-Game No. 314. White wins: 1 RxP, PxR; 2 Q-Kt6ch, K-R; 3 QxPch, K-Kt; 4 P-Kt6, etc. If 1 . . . R-K; 2 BxPch, KxB; 3 Q-Kt6ch, K-B; 4 R-R8ch, K-K2; 5 QxPch, K-Q3; 6 Q-Kt6ch, etc.

End-Game

This is the conclusion to Torre-Werlinski, Moscow, 1925. Torre, who came to New York from Mexico via New Orleans, made a great reputation and suddenly dropped into retirement. He now lives in Mexico, but plays little chess.

End-Game No. 315

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
White to play and win

Notes

Two minor tournaments, rendered important by the participation of Dr. Euwe, present world's champion, and Dr. Alekhine, his predecessor, are now in progress in Europe.

At Zandvoort, Holland, Dr. Euwe heads a list of competitors that includes Fine of New York, Tartakower of Poland, and Maroczy of Hungary.

Dr. Alekhine, at Podebrad, Czechoslovakia, is grouped with Flohr of Czechoslovakia, Stalberg of Sweden, and Sir George Thomas of England, to mention the more renowned of the 18 competitors.

These tournaments are by way of preparation for the Nottingham tournament which will start in a fortnight. In this great tournament there will be few "soft spots," if any, since all of the great masters will participate.

The New York State Chess Association championship tournament has been postponed so as not to conflict with the American Chess Federation championship at Philadelphia. It will take place at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from Aug. 31 to Sept. 5. Among the participants will be I. Kashdan, last year's winner.

These two games, played in a recent tournament at Dresden, may not be accurate, watertight chess, but at least they are interesting and full of enterprise.

French Defense

Keres	Stahlberg	Keres	Stahlberg
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	16 BxBch	QxB
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 B-K3	BxB
3 P-K5	P-QB4	18 QxB	Kt-Q5
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-K2	19 Q-Q3	P-Kt6
5 PxP	KKt-B3	20 Castles	Kt-B7
6 B-KB4	Kt-Q2	21 QxKtP	KtxR
7 P-QR3	Q-B2	22 Q-Kt2	CastlesKR
8 P-QKt4	P-QR4	23 QxKt	KR-B
9 P-B4	PPxP	24 Kt-B3	Q-Q6
10 BPxP	KPxP	25 Kt-Kt	R-B7
11 QxP	KtxBP	26 P-QR4	Q-QKt6
12 Kt-Q4	KtxKt	27 R-Q	P-R3
13 QxKt	Kt-K3	28 Kt-Q2	QxP
14 Q-Q2	B-B4	29 Q-Kt	R-Kt7
15 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2	30 Q-B	Q-B7
		Resigns	

Queen's Gambit Declined

Bogoljubow	Helling	Bogoljubow	Helling
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 Q-B2	B-Q3
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	16 B-Q2	B-Kt6ch
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	17 K-Q	K-Kt
4 P-K3	Q-Kt3	18 Kt-R4	Q-K3
5 Kt-B3	B-B4	19 KtxP	KtxKt
6 B-K2	P-K3	20 QxKt	R-QB
7 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2	21 Q-R3	KtxP!
8 P-KKt4	B-K5	22 B-Kt5 (r)	Kt-B7ch
9 P-B3	B-Kt3	23 K-K2	KtxR
10 P-KR4	P-KR3	24 RxKt	KR-B
11 KtxB	PxKt	25 R-QB	Q-R6
12 Q-B2	Castles	26 P-B4	Q-Kt7ch
13 QxP	P-B4	27 K-Q	Q-B8ch
14 BPxP	KPxP	Resigns	

(a) Not 22 PxKt, Q-K5. White's 20th move was weak.

Avery Brundage For I. O. C. Place

BERLIN, July 28 (AP)—For the first time since the American Olympic team sailed nearly two weeks ago, the coaches had some serious concerns today other than those connected with the celebrated "Jarrett case."

Glenn Cunningham, the favorite to carry the American standard in the classic 1500-meter race, had a soreness in his legs. Above all the Americans want to win the "metric mile." Cunningham and the coaches can't decide whether more running or less is the proper prescription to get him into condition for the trials a week from Wednesday.

The open and vigorous discussions of the impending 1500-meter struggle are sharing interest among the inhabitants of the American quarter with the whispering about the election Wednesday of two American members to the International Olympic Committee.

The prospect of a race with the Americans — Cunningham, Archie San Romani and Gene Venzke—New Zealand's famed Jack Lovelock, Luigi Beccali of Italy, the 1932 winner who has been showing great form despite his comparatively ripe age of 28, and the Australian, Gerald Backhouse, leaves plenty of room for arguments.

Brutus Hamilton, University of California coach, predicts it will be the most spectacular race in Olympic history. "It's going to be worth coming all the way to Berlin to see," he said.

The under-cover rivalry among the officials preceding the international meeting promises to be as keen as any on the track, although it is being carried on in deep official silence.

Avery Brundage of Chicago, head of the American Olympic forces, seems certain to be chosen for the place left vacant by the passing of Brig. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill.

But the resignation of Ernest Lee Jahncke, New Orleans sportsman who quit after expressing opposition to American participation in the games, and the naming of a new member have to be threshed out. Leading candidates, it is understood, are Gustavus T. Kirby, treasurer of the American Olympic Committee, and Murray Hulburt, both of New York.

The question of the site of the 1940 games also is to be decided, with Japan holding the upper hand so far, despite a strong bid from Finland. Garland already is pledged to support Japan, which also has the backing of Count Henri de Baillet-Latour of Belgium, president of the I. O. C., but it is believed many European members favor giving the games to Helsingfors.

Two More Yachts Finish

CUXHAVEN, Ger., July 27 (AP)—Two days behind the first yacht to finish, two more German entries in the 3400-mile transatlantic yacht race from Bermuda to Germany crossed the finish line yesterday. They were Aschanti II, owned by Dr. L. Lutowski of Bremen, and Brema, owned by Eduard Strassburg of Bremen.

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Over the Border

ALAS! I am but half a Scotsman; but, praise be, the half of that half is Highland. That drop of Celtic blood has seemed to me as precious as the drop of grease that Finn MacCoul had from the Salmon of Knowledge; for it has meant a better understanding of the Highland folk, and, if that is nothing beside the great wisdom that came to Finn, it is a notable part of my own. I have never been in Scotland, though I have seen the border hills from the top of Skiddaw and could have wept, not being free to press forward on the heels of Harry Bertram. For that is the way one should come to Scotland, on foot and alone, through the waste of the debatable land, by tracks that have held the hoof-prints of those stark moss-troopers who "were kinsmen to the bauld Buccleuch."

♪ ♪ ♪

NO, I HAVE never been in Scotland. Not in the flesh; but it is no great sacrifice to leave that "muddy vesture" behind one, and in that way, traveling light, I have seen a good deal over the border. I remember well the first time I went across. The company at Tully-Veolan was not much to my liking; but the great figure of Vich Ian Vohr had the whole of my loyalty in a moment, and, indeed, for his sake, and none other, I mounted the white cockade. "God save King James!" he cried at the last, and, shame upon that miserable fellow Waverley, mine was the only voice to echo the brave words. It is true that next time I fell in with the Chevalier I was hardly of the same complexion; but the man was but a ghost of himself, and Darsie Latimer and the rest poor advocates compared to Fergus MacIvor Vich Ian Vohr.

The days on the heather with Alan Breck were good days, and I liked the man well enough, but for the matter of his piping. His conceit of that would make me sigh often; for it is well known and has been written down by Neil Munro himself, that "to the make of a piper go seven years of his own learning, and seven generations before"—and Alan, though doubtless he had the gift in some degree, could not pretend to an apprenticeship of that sort.

♪ ♪ ♪

IN LONDON AT this time of year, when the sun grills the pavement, and turns the asphalt soft as the mush of rotten fruit, the multitude goes palely loitering into the fenced compounds that serve it for the freedom of the hills; but I am for the Campbell country. It is a far cry to Loch Awe; but John himself is there, John Splendid, waiting to take me up once again to that little affair at Inverlochy. Clan Diarmaid has never given us one more lovable than John, nor better company, nor a stouter heart. Have I not seen him "whisking around him his broadsword like a hazel wand, facing half-a-dozen Lochaber-axes," the while he gave back the old slogan, "Cruachan!"

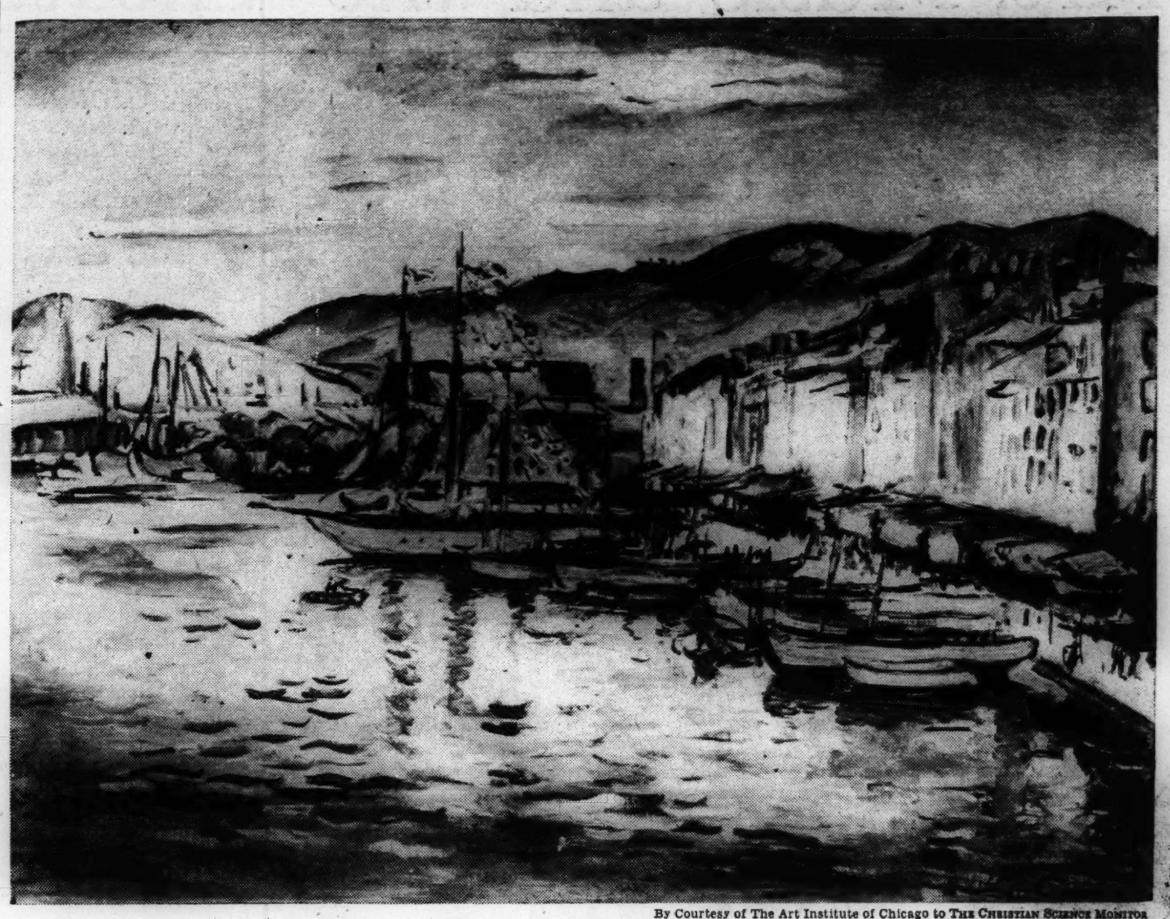
♪ ♪ ♪

I DO NOT know that I would have gone so soon, but the thing that has set me off was a Highland regiment marching down the sun-baked streets, with the pipes shrilling above the thunder of the traffic, and bringing the city throng to a standstill with a hint of color to its cheeks. It was a fine tune, and well known to those who took part in the Late Troubles; but, while I listened, it happened to me something after the fashion of the poet:

"But I was hearing a lonely pibroch
"Out of an older war,
"'Farewell, farewell, farewell, MacCrimmon,
"'MacCrimmon comes no more.'"

It is true he does not, but I think I know where to find him and, meantime, there is John.

E. F.-B.



By Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE PORT OF TOULON: *A Painting by Émile-Othon Friesz*

Song of a Mohegan Maiden

I AM descended from a mighty chief:
I, who stand here attired in modern clothes
Talking so gaily of a hundred things,
Am not forgetful of my heritage.

It was my mother's mother who knew well
The ancient legends of our mighty tribe.
Around her cabin fire, near this blue lake,
We used to gather in the cool of night
Eager to hear her quiet voice tell
Old tales that thrilled our hearts
With leaping pride.
The years rolled swiftly back—
We saw our people stand
Unquestioned monarchs of a mighty land!

Tonight—
The tall pines stand erect and strong;
The mountains rise in blue and misty lines;
The birches bend their slender, white-gowned forms;
The water ripples;
Cloud fleece in the sky;
But soft, swift steps no longer tread these shores.
The proud Mohegans are a vanquished race
Their mighty chieftains are forgotten, gone!

As I look out upon this lovely lake,
Upon the mountains hemming it close in—
Kearsage and Bald Face and the lesser peaks—
The rivers of remembrance flood my thoughts:
This was the land my fathers owned and loved—
These rocky shores, these forests of tall pine;
On this blue lake their slender, birch canoes
Darted in swift grace to a neighboring shore
Or stopped at some green island on the way.
A vanquished people, the Mohegans now,
Yet I, who am a child of that great race,
Feel their still presence in this quiet place!

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

THIS vigorous painting of the port of Toulon is a masterpiece of simple, almost drastic statement. The color scheme is as simple as the form, playing between the quiet gray greens of the water and hill, and the strong browns, verging into orange tans, of the buildings on the quai. The breath of the salt air is in our nostrils as we look; but, in spite of the simplicity, there is nothing static about it. It seems to hold a sort of excitement; to be the expression of a man of sweeping impulses.

All the work of Émile-Othon Friesz, a contemporary French painter, seems to be characterized by this same restless vigor. One might almost call it impatience, were it not that there is nothing superficial about it. All unimportant details are brushed sternly aside, and only the "fundamentals" (word dear to all professors of art) remain. Whatever his subject matter, Friesz's approach appears to be the same. He does not command a flexible equipment and therefore the very vehemence of his opinions confines his expression to things that must be said in a bold way. Perhaps these are the only things that interest him. There seems to be little of subtlety either in his color or his draftsmanship, but it is often a relief to turn from too much hair-splitting and involved niceties of estheticism to pictures of this kind that are easily understood.

Friesz was born in Le Havre and spent the early years of his life about that busy seaport. Something of the ocean seems always to have possessed him; but, when we think of dear old Boudin who painted his blue marines with stately square-rigged ships at dock, and pearly cloud-flecked skies, we are thinking of an entirely different type. Friesz must consider anything approaching delicacy as effeminate, and he certainly has a horror of falling into some current formula which might result in his expressing himself mechanically and without perfect sincerity. He so dreads the possibility of patterning his work after another's that the brusqueness of his technique is a logical reaction. But, logically or not, we learn that he is a profound admirer of the great French classic painters, and that he has studied their work assiduously.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Fearless and Joyous

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CAN we go through this human experience unafraid? Can we go through this human sense of things experiencing joy and peace? Yes! We can face each day fearlessly and joyously, confident that we shall receive much good and express much good. For through the Christ, the spiritual idea, we can have the same assurance that came to Moses when he received the promise, "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest" (Exodus 33:14). In proportion as one is aware of the ever-presence of God, infinite good, one is fearless and joyous.

What is the spiritual idea, and how can we receive it? someone might ask. The Bible tells us that God is Spirit, that we cannot go outside of His presence, that God is almighty. God, Spirit, then, is the only presence; therefore man and the universe are in reality spiritual. The acceptance of this fact and the consequent denial of whatever seems to be, but is contrary to fact, enable us to discern the spiritual idea of man. In the measure of the individual's understanding of the fact that Life is God, and that there is no intelligence, life, or substance in matter, will he be at one with Truth, and thus be conscious of God as the only power and presence.

Through her discernment of the fact that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was able to make this wonderful statement: "God is infinite, therefore ever present, and there is no other power nor presence. Hence the spirituality of the universe is the only fact of creation" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 471). He who realizes this is unafraid. Peace, joy, and constant expectation of good are his.

The Way-shower walked on the water, thus proving that the so-called material law of gravitation is not real law. He fed the multitude in proof of the fact that the spiritual law of supply has no opposite. He gave sight to the blind, proving all material theories about sight to be untrue. He healed all manner of sickness, showing that the law of health is ever operative. He stilled the storm, showing that God's law is the law of perpetual harmony. He raised the dead to prove that immortal Life is ever present. He knew that because God is infinite Spirit, all so-called material laws are simply mortal beliefs, and that before the realization of the allness of God, Spirit, they lose their seeming power. Today Christian Science is healing sickness and sin through Christ, Truth. "With its divine proof, Science reverses the evidence of material sense" (*ibid.*, p. 215).

With each proof the student of Christian Science has of the power of Christ, the spiritual idea, to heal and save, his sense of fearlessness and joy increases. He begins in small ways to prove that matter is not intelligent, and gradually works up to higher demonstrations. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 369): "In proportion as matter loses to human sense all entity as man, in that proportion does man become its master. He enters into a diviner sense of the facts, and comprehends the theology of Jesus as demonstrated in healing the sick, raising the dead, and walking over the wave."

What joy comes to the individual who upon taking up the study of Christian Science proves that some discordant condition is untrue! What has happened? Through a glimpse of Spirit's allness he has proved that matter is not living, substantial, or intelligent. From that time on he is different. Christ, the spiritual idea, has ushered him into a new world. The world which accepts discordant conditions as true is being left behind, and he sets out to prove step by step that life, substance, and intelligence are spiritual, not material. He begins to feel the dominion which the Bible says was given to man. No longer is he a slave to false material beliefs, for through Christ he is joyfully proving that harmony is natural and alone is real.

He may still have trials, but now he has that which enables him to meet them unafraid, and his joy no material circumstances can take away. He dwells not upon each footstep he must take to prove that man is perfect even as the "Father which is in heaven is perfect" (Matthew 5:48), but his gaze rests upon the glorious fact that "now are we the sons of God" (I John 3:2), heirs to all good—that now is man spiritual and perfect.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Furchtlos und freudig

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

KÖNNEN wir furchtlos durch dieses menschliche Leben gehen? Können wir diesen menschlichen Sinn der Dinge mit Freude und Frieden durchmachen? Ja! Wir können jedem Tag furchtlos und freudig entgegensehen in der Zuversicht, daß wir viel Gutes empfangen und viel Gutes ausdrücken werden. Denn durch den Christus, die geistige Idee, können wir dieselbe Versicherung haben, die Mose zuteil wurde, als ihm verheißen wurde: „Mein Angesicht soll vorangehen; damit will ich dich leiten" (2. Mose 33, 14). In dem Verhältnis, wie man sich der Allgegenwart Gottes, des unendlich Guten, bewußt ist, ist man furchtlos und freudig.

Was ist die geistige Idee, und wie können wir sie empfangen? könnte gefragt werden. Die Bibel sagt uns, daß Gott der Geist ist, daß wir nicht aus Seiner Gegenwart herausgehen können, daß Gott allmächtig ist. Gott, der Geist, ist also die einzige Gegenwart; daher sind der Mensch und das Weltall in Wirklichkeit geistig. Das Annehmen dieser Tatsache und das daraus folgende Verneinen alles dessen, was zu sein scheint, aber der Tatsache widerspricht, befähigt uns, die geistige Idee Mensch wahrzunehmen. In dem Maße, wie der einzelne die Tatsache versteht, daß das Leben Gott ist und daß in der Materie keine Intelligenz, kein Leben und keine Substanz ist, ist er eins mit der Wahrheit und ist sich dadurch bewußt, daß Gott die einzige Macht und Gegenwart ist.

"Durch ihre Erkenntnis der Tatsache, daß Gott, der Geist, das All in allem ist, konnte Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die wunderbare Behauptung aufstellen: „Gott ist unendlich, daher immer gegenwärtig; es gibt keine andere Macht noch Gegenwart. Folglich ist die Geistigkeit des Weltalls die einzige Tatsache der Schöpfung" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 471). Wer dies erkennt, ist furchtlos. Er genießt Frieden und Freude und erwartet beständig das Gute.

Der Wegweiser wandelte auf dem Wasser, wodurch er bewies, daß das sogenannte materielle Gesetz der Schwerkraft kein wirkliches Gesetz ist. Er speiste das Volk und bewies so die Tatsache, daß das geistige Versorgungsgesetz kein Gegenteil hat. Er gab den Blinden das Gesicht und bewies dadurch, daß alle materiellen Theorien über Sehkraft unwahr sind. Er heilte Krankheit aller Art, womit er zeigte, daß das Gesundheitsgesetz immer wirksam ist. Er stillte den Sturm und zeigte damit, daß Gottes Gesetz das Gesetz immerwährender Harmonie ist. Er weckte die Toten auf und bewies, daß das unsterbliche Leben immer gegenwärtig ist. Weil Gott der unendliche Geist ist, wußte er, daß alle sogenannten materiellen Gesetze einfach sterbliche Annahmen sind, und daß sie vor der Erkenntnis der Allheit Gottes, des Geistes, ihre Scheinmacht verlieren. Heute heilt die Christliche Wissenschaft Krankheit und Sünde durch den Christus, die Wahrheit, „Mit ihrem göttlichen Beweis kehrt die Wissenschaft den Augenschein des materiellen Sinnes um" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 215).

Mit jedem Beweis, den der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft von der Kraft des Christus, der geistigen Idee, zu heilen und zu erretten, erlebt, wächst seine Furchtlosigkeit und seine Freude. Er beginnt im kleinen zu beweisen, daß die Materie nicht intelligent ist, und liefert nach und nach immer höhere Beweise. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 369): „In dem Verhältnis, wie die Materie für den menschlichen Begriff alle Wesenheit als Mensch verliert, in dem Verhältnis wird der Mensch ihr Herr. Er gelangt zu einem göttlicheren Begriff von den Tatsachen und begreift die Theologie Jesu, wie sie im Heilen der Kranken, im Erwecken der Toten und im Wandeln auf den Wogen demonstriert wurde".

Welche Freude einer erlebt, wenn er durch Eindringen in die Christliche Wissenschaft beweist, daß irgend ein widriger Zustand unwahr ist! Was ist geschehen? Indem er einen Blick von der Allheit des Geistes gewonnen hat, hat er bewiesen, daß die Materie nicht lebendig, wesenhaft oder intelligent ist. Von dieser Zeit an ist er anders. Christus, die geistige Idee, hat ihn in eine neue Welt versetzt. Er kehrt der Welt, die widerwärtige Zustände für wahr hält, den Rücken und beginnt Schritt für Schritt zu beweisen, daß Leben, Substanz und Intelligenz nicht materiell sondern geistig sind. Er beginnt sich der Herrschaft zu erfreuen, die nach der Bibel dem Menschen gegeben wurde. Er ist nicht mehr ein Sklave falscher materieller Annahmen; denn durch Christus beweist er freudig, daß Harmonie natürlich und allein wirklich ist.

Er wird wohl noch Anfechtungen haben; aber jetzt hat er etwas, was ihn befähigt, ihnen furchtlos zu begegnen, und keine materiellen Umstände können ihm seine Freude rauben. Er hält nicht bei jedem Schritt, den er zu machen hat, inne, um zu beweisen, daß der Mensch vollkommen ist, gleichwie der „Vater im Himmel vollkommen ist" (Matth. 5, 48), sondern sein Blick ruht auf der herrlichen Tatsache, daß „wir nun Gottes Kinder sind" (1. Joh. 3, 2), Erben alles Guten—daß der Mensch jetzt geistig und vollkommen ist.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Under Water

A COOL translucence cradles me.
Rippling, shot with greenish light,
The water itself is a thing of beauty.

Air, too, must have some quality
Of its own; but air has been long about me,
And so I have called it emptiness.

I rise through the shifting green. Above me
The sky blooms like a flower. I feel
On my face a gentle moving touch
And see a sparkling clarity
Around me. Air, too, is beautiful.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

The Education of a Historian

DANIEL PAVILLIARD, who was forty-eight when Gibbon came to Lausanne, was not only a well-trained Calvinist minister and theologian—he was also an honorary professor of history at the Academy of Lausanne. Later he became a regular professor. He was a sound classical scholar. And withal he was no pedant; on the contrary, he was a tolerant, sympathetic liberally minded man with plenty of practical ability. Gibbon in later life acknowledged that he owed a deep debt to him. M. Pavilliard had, Gibbon writes, a clear head and a warm heart. He was rational because he was moderate. He had a just, though in his pupil's view, superficial knowledge of literature. He was experienced and skilled in the art of teaching. And he laboured with assiduous patience to know the character, gain the affection, and open the mind of his insular pupil.

It is clear that Gibbon was profoundly struck by the contrast between the careful and unremitting and earnest attention of his Lausanne tutor on the one hand, and the casualness which he had experienced at the hands of his easily satisfied tutors at Magdalen. Pavilliard soon won the confidence of his pupil, and then gently led him from the harmless but not very profitable taste for indiscriminate reading into the path of organized knowledge. A regular plan or curriculum was agreed upon for the morning's work; modern history, geography, Latin and French classics critically studied. "At each step I felt myself invigorated by the habits of application and method." Steadiness was not learned at once. M. Pavilliard had to repress and cover up some youthful sallies of his pupil. Steadiness was, however, gradually attained; and as soon as he saw that his pupil had learned the lesson most difficult of all, to be industrious and self-controlled, this wise tutor gave the reins into the pupil's hands. He did more; he sympathized with Gibbon's natural impatience at the straitness of his circumstances and the comparative hardness of his living conditions; and he procured, after sending favourable reports to the father, some increase of the monthly allowance for the son, and leave for greater freedom of action. Although not able to buy all the expensive editions which he wanted, like Ernesti's Cicero, Gibbon bought a good many books. In the latter part of his stay at Lausanne he was allowed a manservant for himself.

Every man who rises above the common level, wrote Gibbon very truly, has received two educations: the first from his teachers; the second, more personal and important, from himself. It is Pavilliard's grand merit as a teacher—and it is a merit rarely found with teachers—that he combined assiduity, care, and conscientiousness; the ability to discern when the pupil was developing a real bent of his own; and the generosity and modesty to resign command and diminish control from that moment. This was not the indolence of the Oxford dons who cheerfully resigned their responsibility to an irresponsible and inexperienced youth; it was the direction of a wise master. "The hours of lessons were soon lost in the voluntary labour of the whole morning, and sometimes of the whole day." With his growing zest for study, Gibbon found the normal day not long enough. He had never been a late riser; and now he gradually confirmed what he calls "the salutary habit of early rising," to which he adhered throughout the rest of his life, varying, however, the hour according to season and situation. But though he prolonged the day by beginning early, his strictly temperate ardour never seduced him into trespassing on the hours of night.—R. B. MOWAT, in "Gibbon." (London: Barker.)

Watching the Squashes

SPEAKING of summer-squashes, I must say a word of their beautiful and varied forms. They presented an endless diversity of urns and vases, shallow or deep, scalloped or plain, molded in patterns which a sculptor would do well to copy, since Art has never invented anything more graceful. A hundred squashes in the garden were worthy, in my eyes at least, of being rendered indestructible in marble. If ever Providence (but I know it never will) should assign me superfluity of gold, part of it shall be expended for a service of plate, or most delicate porcelain, to be wrought into the shapes of summer-squashes gathered from vines which I will plant with my own hands. As dishes for containing vegetables, they would be peculiarly appropriate.

But not merely the squeamish love of the beautiful was gratified by my toil in the kitchen-garden. There was a hearty enjoyment, likewise, in observing the growth of the crook-necked winter-squashes from the first little bulb, with the withered blossom adhering to it, until they lay strewn upon the soil, big, round fellows, hiding their heads beneath the leaves, but turning up their yellow rotundities to the noontide sun. Gazing at them, I felt that by my agency something worth living for had been done. . . . A cabbage, too, especially the early Dutch cabbage which swells to a monstrous circumference, until its ambitious heart often bursts asunder, is a matter to be proud of when we can claim a share with the earth and sky in producing it. But, after all, the hugest pleasure is reserved until these vegetable children of ours are smoking upon the table and we can make a meal of them.—From "Mosses from an Old Manse," by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

A Thousand Variations of Sound

DISRAELI once wrote that while the contemplation of lakes and mountains in time wearied, that of sylvan scenery never palled. If this observation be true of woodlands, it might be made with still greater force of the ever-changing loveliness of waterfalls. Of all the natural wonders our planet has to show none, perhaps, has made greater appeal to the imagination of mankind in all ages than has the grandeur and beauty of falling water; and the range of emotions evoked by such spectacles has been extraordinarily diverse, whether it be a mere mountain brook like that which babblingly "comes down" at Lodore, or some vast cataract. . . . And, unlike mountains and lakes, which, except for the roar of an occasional avalanche or the gargantuan bellowings of the thunder when the Storm Kings enroll their legions, remain always silent and aloof, the great falls are ever vocal, appealing in a thousand variations of sound to the ear, as their irised and constantly changing beauty appeals to the eye. . . .

Were I given the choice of seeing just one, and no more than one, of the giant waterfalls, I think I should certainly decide on Paulo Affonso; with the proviso that I should not be restricted to a single visit, but might be allowed to view it at its different stages of low, medium and high water. Of all the great waterfalls in the world there is none that is so protean in its diversity; none whose compressed and surging mass inspires awe and wonder to so great an extent as this. Yet, strange to say, it is far and away the most neglected and, as far as any accounts in English are concerned, the least described of all the great falls. While, apart of course from Niagara, pages have been devoted to the glories of the Victoria and Iguazu Falls, this marvel of north-eastern Brazil remains unhonoured and unsung, and in the innumerable books which have been compiled about South America during the last forty years it is usually dismissed in a few lines or with a bare mention. . . .

Paulo Affonso consists of stupendous rapids, probably the greatest on earth, which descend for over 70 feet, followed by an awe-inspiring fall where all the combined waters of the river, compressed into a channel less than 60 feet in width, plunge down in a gigantic column for a further 192 feet. Thus, though not of the enormous mass of Guayra, it has the impressive advantage of being a single great fall instead of being divided up into eighteen separate ones.—EDWARD C. RASHLEIGH, in "Among the Waterfalls of the World." (London: Jarrolds.)

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Berlin's Summer Music

By **H. H. Stuckenschmidt**

Berlin

IN SUMMER, serenades, concerts in the squares, music on the promenades and opera in the open or in the woods have always found favor in Germany. It is, however, only within the last six or eight years that the capital of the Reich has learned to make use of its architectural beauties, the great heritage of German monarchs, for the summer season's music.

The rococo palace, Monbijou, in the center of Berlin, makes a lovely frame for the more intimate kind of music. Here, among mirrors and ornamental pieces, illuminated by candlelight, the Max-Strub Quartet plays a Mozart program; Hans von Benda, artistic leader of the Philharmonic, conducts a small chamber orchestra; Frederic Lamond, one of the last of Liszt's pupils and still a pianist of the highest rank, performs one of his characteristic and masterly programs of Beethoven.

The White Hall in the Berlin Stadtschloss, in which the German Kaisers were wont to hold their famous entertainments, invites us to a series of chamber music concerts, at which one will hear the Wendling and Havemann Quartets, the chamber ensemble of the Staatskapelle and the Philharmonic.

At a later date, with due regard to the Olympic Games, there will be the popular evenings in the Golden Gallery of the Charlottenburg Palace, as well as the concerts in the enchanting Baroque Schlüterhof, illuminated by hundreds of torches. Some of these concerts are also to take place in the Köpenikker Schloss, whose vast courtyard, at the time of Frederick the Great, resounded with the blare of trumpets ringing out the marches and fanfares of Prussia.

* * *

With all these organizations, Berlin has become a worthy rival of all those German towns in which festival weeks have long been a tradition. At the same time Dresden is celebrating her usual operatic festival plays, Munich her Wagner and Mozart performances, Heidelberg, Mannheim and Zoppot their weeks of operas and concerts. Of Bayreuth we shall hear later. In Weimar the sixty-seventh Tonkünstler Festival of the Allgemeinen Deutschen Musikverein took place a few weeks ago. It was under the direction of Peter Raabe, who is responsible for research work on Liszt and is president of the Reichsmusikkammer. The festival included celebration for Franz Liszt. Some of the works of younger German composers which were to have been played then were canceled at the last moment.

Apart from a performance of the "Meistersinger" under Furtwängler at the Staatsoper, the big successes during the early part of the Berlin season were two of Beethoven's choral works. One was the little-known Mass in C major, which was given in the Cathedral under the direction of that excellent organist and choral master, Alfred Sittard. The other was the Ninth Symphony, played in the Philharmonic and conducted by Karl Schuricht.

* * *

For many years Schuricht has stood in the front rank of German conductors. His flair for choral works in the grand style was in evidence in Brahms's German Requiem and Delius's "Mass of Life." Today he is one of the few Germans who rank as possible successors to Furtwängler, and some of the important Philharmonic concerts have been entrusted to him for the coming season. As a musician of high intellectual standard and international outlook, he endeavors to keep his programs free from the stereotyped. His plans for next year include works by Hindemith, Stravinsky and Scriabin. The Staatsoper, which has engaged that uncommonly talented conductor, Werner Egk, to officiate at the desk from next autumn, has also included in its repertory Stravinsky's "Baiser de la Fée."

As an experiment in musical education the Philharmonic orchestra has this season organized a series of concerts for school children, which are to be free of charge. Hans von Benda conducts these evenings. Easy classical works are played and then expounded to the children in short addresses. The children are also introduced to the various instruments in the orchestra. The success of these evenings is prodigious. More than 10,000 children have applied, though only a small proportion of them can be accommodated.

Other methods are also employed in order to enlarge the circle of listeners. The National-Socialist-Cultural Society is organizing concerts at extremely low prices, and also places at the disposal of its members tickets for all Berlin theaters at a considerably reduced cost. The Arbeitsfront, an organization of workers, actually possesses an opera of its own, the "Volksoper," in the former Theater des Westens. Here, for the one universal price of 90 pfennigs (35 cents) one can get a seat—which is decided by lot—in the stalls or circle. The most recent productions were "Boris Godounoff" and Max Schilling's "Mona Lisa." I heard Georges Baklanoff in the title role of Moussorgsky's opera. As the price of a ticket is no more than it is for the average cinema, the house is invariably well filled. Though one cannot expect the highest standard of achievement, the public at least becomes acquainted with the works.

There are other theaters which also cater for this public, though, for fear of estrangling it, they naturally avoid giving works of too high an aesthetic standard. It is therefore necessary to discover a new type of folk piece which can approximately take the place of comedies and operettas. There is a particular tendency to hark back to the old popular subjects and figures, as in the successful light musical comedy "Die vier Schlaumeier," which has had more than 80 consecutive performances. With Walter Goetze's skilled and melodious music one sees honest bourgeois staging which makes a pleasing, if modest, contrast to the exotic and sophisticated exhibitions of the modern operetta. The forthright Berlin comedy in which some of the actors excel has its own popular charm.

"Sunday Market, Taxco," by Eliot O'Hara, Shown at the Exhibition of the North Shore Arts Association, Gloucester, Mass. The Exhibition Was Reviewed in These Columns July 14

'Tsar's Bride' at the Stadium

By **Pitts Sanborn**

New York

AN OPERATIC departure brought a quasi-novelty to the Lewisohn Stadium on the evening of July 23 in the shape of Rimsky-Korsakoff's lyric drama of the reign of Ivan the Terrible (the bridegroom in the case) "The Tsar's Bride." The work was not a complete novelty for New York, inasmuch as it had been introduced here on May 9, 1922, in the course of the memorable Russian season given at the New Amsterdam Theater by Leo Feodoroff's Russian Grand Opera Company.

* * *

Again on May 17 and 18, 1929, the Russian - American Grand Opera Company staged it at the Manhattan Opera House with a cast that included several of the artists who appeared at the Stadium, among them Maria Kurenko, Ivan Velikanoff, Zina Ivanova and Michel Shvetz.

Yet in spite of such promising beginnings, "The Tsar's Bride" has shown no sign of acquiring the popularity here enjoyed by it in Russia, where it first saw the light of the stage in November, 1899, at the Imperial Opera House, Moscow.

The reason, it seems to me, is not far to seek. Though the plot is melodramatic enough in all conscience, neither the libretto nor the music has much theatrical value. In this score Rimsky-Korsakoff forsakes his previous operatic manner to go largely western. There are the definitely separate numbers of the earlier Italian opera; there is often a Wagnerian harmonic cast instead of the composer's native Russianism. The result rather frequently is not only bad theater, but a denatured Rimsky-Korsakoff.

* * *

True, the score is prevailingly melodious, but some of the melodies are merely banal. The best numbers are perhaps Liubasha's solo in Act I and Marfa's longaria in Act II, both of which are Russian in their melodic substance. Such pages, fine as they are, do not occur so numerously as to redeem the score as a whole from monotony and dullness.

The work was brightly and pleasingly mounted at the Lewisohn Stadium, and the rich costumes had their share in a spectacle of brilliant hues. The orchestra also deserves especial praise, since it played uncommonly well, in spite of the fact that the men, with one or two exceptions, had never seen the score till the day before. Alexander Smallens was the appreciative and indefatigable conductor.

Of the singing-actors the women carried off chief honors, in particular Edwina Eustis, whose warm and opulent tones were employed with skill and expressiveness in Liubasha's music. Mme. Kurenko as Marfa of course had thorough understanding and unquestionable authority, as well as abundant technic. But her voice suffered more than usual from hardness and acidity of tone. Jeanne Palmer sang admirably the less important role of Domna Saburova.

Among the men Michel Shvetz made of the merchant Sobakin an eminently lifelike figure, and Ivan Ivantzoff, with a Shakespeare makeup, provided a vigorous Bomelius. But Georges Dubrovsky as Grigori Griaznoi, though a striking figure of a man, was self-effacing in action and constricted and metallic in song. Yet the sinister Griaznoi is the most successfully realized character in the opera.

The other recent event of note at the Stadium was José Iturbi's appearance as pianist on the evening of the 21st. He also conducted while he played Mozart's E flat Concerto; that is, he grinned and nodded and made some passes in the air. But all that can be disregarded because the orchestra did its part capably and his own piano-playing was genuinely beautiful.

It had the nuance, the accent, the grace, the distinction that habitually characterize Mr. Iturbi's treatment of the piano music of the eighteenth century. And after the concerto he played when recalled typically Spanish piano solos by Chavarri and by Granados with delightful rhythmic vivacity and communicative spirit.

The evening's orchestral numbers were Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic" Symphony, the intermezzo from Granados's opera "Goyescas" (played in memory of the Spanish dancer La Argentina) and the "Till Eulenspiegel" of Richard Strauss.

Mystic Art Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mystic, Conn.

AN EXHIBITION of oil paintings and sculpture is on view at the Mystic Art Gallery. It will continue through Aug. 2.

An honest workman's show this, by workmen sure of themselves and their aim, from Robert Brackman's masterly synthesis of color in "Cocktail Hour" to Frances Hill Jones's wrought silver Celtic cross and Beonne Boronda's least sculptured kitten. A human show, of sympathetic portraits—the "Young Schuyler" of Herbert Stoops; the "Fourteen" of Kenneth Bates, a boy reading in his armchair and nursing an arm in a bright green sling; the very young "Dickie" of Brackman; the small son, in cowboy mood, of Beatrice Edgerly. A romantic show, in spite of its modernness — Ernest Barnes's trees dripping green shadows, Nat Little's blue moonlight, Gertrude Schell's tragic Gaspé landscapes, Carl Lawless's hill-shadowed snowy valleys.

There is plenty of local interest. The old red barn beyond the pumping station is done by Barnes, Grinnell, and Boronda; the Mystic River by Lars Thorsen; Mason's Island by Stoops and Boronda. W. K. Odell paints a white church in Stonington, four miles away; Noank appears in titles of Grinnell, Barnes, Thorsen and Brackman.

* * *

There is power in Gladys Edgerly Bates's sculptured weird head of "The Bride," in Charles Golden's "Spring Plowing," in Lars Thorsen's "Windjammer Days"; pathos in Herbert Stoops's "Granite Acres," in Kenneth Bates's "Forgotten Orchard," and even in J. Havard Macpherson's discarded old whale of a steam engine at the "End of the Line."

The Small Gallery holds 70 small paintings, in groupings which reveal the temperament of the artist: clear-colored daisies of Lawless, shadowed white roses of Little, happy village scenes by G. Albert Thompson — "Connecticut Farmhouse," "Indian Summer," "Evening Calm"; richly colored figures by Frances Davis—Psyche, Francesca, Mariana; cool simplicity of Boronda's "Eel Man" in pastel shades (his "Abandoned Quarry" and "Pool in Autumn" are richer).

* * *

Attractive are Belcher's bold handling of paint in "October" and "Another Spring"; Victor Grinnell's autumn golds and purples; G. B. Mitchell's group of mountains—"Old Castle," "Assiniboine"; Macpherson's Arizona desert "Sketches," and the half dozen of Beatrice Edgerly's (Mrs. Macpherson). Gladys Flint has an amusing row of Noah's Ark houses—"Winter in Pearl Street"; Nat Little a warm-blooded portrait of "Helen," Brackman a "Head of Frances" and one of his incomparable nudes. Georgia Fulton provides "Study of Mule"; H. Tanous, "The White Shed" and "Three Apples."

In the entrance hall Elsie Dodge Pattee's miniatures introduce the show, portraits centering about the Boardman prize winner, 1936, a child with very blue eyes. One of the miniatures, departing from the usual, shows an attractive little landscape.

Two textiles by Katharine Forest are "Land of Cotton" in a restful blend of blue and dark red, and, more bizarre, a striped cat, "Mimi." D. Kirigsbury Fentress, showing here for the first time, has good textile work in "New England Night," "Fire Flowers" and "Windows of Wisdom."

In sculpture, Beonne Boronda has her customary small but entertaining menagerie, and a larger, more important, "Horse" and "Rooster." She has again taken the yearly National Soap Sculpture prize. Lester Boronda's iron work consists of a triple stand for flowerpots, a low stand for flowers, a table and chairs to match. Frances Hill Jones's case of wrought silver contains two chains with pendant, a bracelet, a ring, brooches and earclips.

In mid-August the gallery will open with drawings and water colors.

'Winter Sunshine'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

IN VIEW of the popularity of holiday cruising in recent years, it is surprising that so few plays have been set on board pleasure steamers. "Winter Sunshine," by G. A. Thomas, at the Royalty, shows that the barren fields of ocean are a fertile source of theatrical amusement. The piece begins dully, but soon develops into a charming play.

Sophie Lucas (Miss Athene Seyler), a spinster no longer very young, travels back and forth between England and Australia just for fun, and to pass the time. She sticks her finger into everyone's pie, but puts in more plums than she takes out. There is a girl on board, Anne Simpson, played in the first act by Miss Janet Burnell with somewhat overdone brusqueness and emphasis, who illustrates her general misery and futility by jumping into the sea. Obviously a case demanding Miss Lucas's immediate attention!

On the same ship is John Trench, a blinded former officer, who makes a living by selling his charm to empty-headed women, who find the bargain financially rather expensive. Now, Miss Lucas has a hold over Trench (Mr. Nicholas Hannen), for she has seen him steal her diamond bracelet. What is he to do to prevent her going with the story to the captain? Why, merely to take a busman's holiday by trying to bring back to some appreciation of life the unhappy young woman who attempted to drown herself.

The story has been pretty well told up to now, with Miss Lucas having sketched in the outlines of a pleasing and theatrically effective character. But there has been nothing to prepare one for the delicate skill and the quiet humor and pathos which the author reveals in the scene in which Trench rearouses Anne's interest in life, and at the same time wins from the audience a sympathetic understanding of his character and difficulties which has not before been apparent. This is a beautifully written scene, exquisitely played by Miss Burnell and Mr. Hannen. Needless to say, "Winter Sunshine" ends happily for everyone concerned, not least for Miss Lucas.

The author spares only a little attention for the subsidiary characters, most of whom are drawn perfunctorily. But Colonel Powell (Mr. Archibald Batty) is an exception to this rule. His peppery temper and his fatuous cheeriness toward the last act are magnificent to behold.

H. H.

'Blackbirds of 1936'

By **Harold Hobson**

London

"BLACKBIRDS OF 1936" is a brilliant revue. Its sketches are somewhat slow, and elementary in their sense of humor, though by no means unfunny. But the dancing in this show is amazing. The verve, abandon, vitality and speed of the feet of the members of the company make words seem dull and leaden things in comparison. With coat tails flying, with walking canes flung exuberantly into the air, with cymbals clashing and drums beating in the orchestra, with all the human elements on the stage a riot of browns from darkest chocolate to lightest sepia, illuminated with smiles of dazzling white, the Nicholas Brothers, the Four Bobs, Anise and Aland, and their companions hurl themselves into a frenzy of flashing heels and tapping toes that makes the theater a maelstrom of noise and movement and color.

For most of the time this enormous release of energy does nothing more than symbolize a simple-hearted joy in sheer physical well-being, but there are moments when it is used to manifest a genuine and moving beauty. This is chiefly the case in the spiritual, "Great Gittin' Up Morning," based on the theme of the Day of Judgment, magnificently mimed by the leaping figure of Mr. Gus Simons, and superbly sung by the Rosamond Johnson Choir. It was not surprising that this episode brought the most prolonged applause of the evening, though, for some reason not immediately apparent, the repeated demands of the audience for an encore were not acknowledged.

The other serious item in the program, founded on the song, "Frankie and Johnnie," and concerned with a murder trial interpreted in terms of music, black silhouettes and raking searchlights, was perhaps hardly as successful, but it attained at the end a notable effect in macabre. Quieter in tone, less overwhelming in inspiration but curiously satisfying in mood and beautifully sung by Miss Maude Russell and Mr. Emmett Wallace, was the little tune, "Your Heart and Mine."

It is in the rendering of this song that something becomes most apparent which many people have noticed who have seen "Blackbirds of 1936." Whether English English or American English is the better is an idle question. Probably both suit their respective countries. But the pronunciation of these American Negroes is much more like the pronunciation of the "standard" English of the public schools and universities than is that of the white American players who frequently appear in London. Whether this is a compliment or not we do not presume to decide.

The revue opened with an admirably conceived and executed episode that put the rest of the entertainment into perspective. A scene of the arrival of the first Negro slaves at Jamestown, Va., was followed by a glimpse of life in the cotton fields before the liberation and by episodes of singing and jollification on a southern piazza. These had the curious quality, so adept was the lighting, of old photographs turning yellow with age, and they reminded the audience that the tap dancing that was to come, and even the spirituals, were not the only aspect of the Negro cavalcade. In the mind's eye they caused us to see a Dutch slaver and an overseer's whip and a missionary parson, each contributing their quota down the long succession of years to the racial spirit that today agitates so fiercely and cheerfully the glossy silk hats and flashing canes of the stage of the Gaiety Theater.

Gaiety Theater—Charles B. Cochran presents Lew Leslie's Blackbirds of 1936, music and lyrics by Johnny Mercer and Rube Bloom, dances arranged by Buddy Bradley. Produced July 9, 1936.

The Art Treasures of Wiltshire

By **Frank Rutter**

Salisbury, Eng.

FROM time to time some loan exhibition, organized for the benefit of a local charity, demonstrates anew the abundant and seemingly inexhaustible wealth of the art treasures hidden away in the country houses of England.

Such an exhibition is being held until the first week of August in the Old Deanery, Salisbury, where 81 pictures from Wilton, Longford Castle, Bowood and other Wiltshire houses, selected and arranged by Dr. Tancred Borenius, are on view.

The Deanery itself is a fine old eighteenth-century house, and this gave Dr. Borenius the happy idea of organizing the exhibition as if he were himself a Dean of the eighteenth century gratifying his taste as a collector. This, of course, ruled out the early Italians, whose work was not in demand at that time, but Dr. Borenius allows his imaginary Dean to collect some Flemish and French primitives, while concentrating his chief attention on Dutch and English paintings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

One of the most important Flemish works is the well-known "Adoration of the Shepherds," from Wilton, by the fifteenth-century master, Hugo van der Goes, whose far-reaching influence touched even Florence. This is hung in the study on the ground floor with another fifteenth-century Flemish work, "Madonna and Child With Angels and Saints," a triptych by an unknown master, examples of Mabuse and François Clouet and Isaac Oliver's magnificent full-length miniature of Sir Philip Sidney.

In a large double room on the first floor will be found a notable selection of family portraits by the English masters of the eighteenth century. From Wilton, the seat of the Earl of Pembroke, come some of the finest Reynoldses; for instance, "Elizabeth, Countess of Pembroke, and Lord Herbert" and "Henry, Tenth Earl of Pembroke." Among several Gainsboroughs, the most fascinating perhaps is his delightful and most refined child portrait, "The Hon. Edward Bouverie," while there are also exceptionally good examples of Francis Cotes, R. A., Sir Thomas Lawrence and Sir William Beechey.

Among the more important foreign works in this room are a portrait of his son by Rubens and a superb Canaletto, "Venice: The Grand Canal With the Dogana on the Left." Little inferior to the Canaletto in quality is the magnificent "Arch of Westminster Bridge," by Samuel Scott (1710-1772), one of the earliest and best of English topographical painters, who continued the tradition of Canaletto. This exhibition contains two other London views by Scott, "The Piazza, Covent Garden" and "Lincoln's Inn Fields," and there are also sporting pictures by John Wootton. Two of the most important of the Dutch pictures are Pieter de Hoogh's "Concert" and "The Little Nurse," by Nicholas Maes.

All who visit Salisbury for this exhibition should try to go on to Wilton, only about two miles distant, for in addition to the attraction of the house itself and its grounds, it is famous for its Vandycks as well as for its fine series of English portraits.

Music of the American Negro

Negro Musicians and Their Music, by Maud Cuney-Hare. Washington, D. C.: The Associated Publishers. $3.25.

MRS. MAUD CUNEY-HARE devoted long years of sympathetic research to the cause of Negro music, collected a library on the subject that has few equals and contributed numerous articles to music periodicals. This book fittingly summarizes her life work.

The author first traces the African beginnings of Negro music and the fusion of the rhythmic elements of the primitive African song with the Biblical sentiments of the Spirituals. She treats the Spirituals in detail, reaffirming the Negro's priority in the creation of this great folk music. She even abandons her accustomed serenity of expression when speaking of the attempt of some American musicians of Anglo-Saxon stock to claim the Spirituals for the white "top folks" of the Kentucky mountains.

The urban product of the Negro genius, the "for-better-or-worse" jazz, is treated by Mrs. Hare with great respect for historical accuracy. She passes by the spurious legends and made-to-order etymologies (the latest edition of the Oxford Dictionary says in its entry on jazz: "origin unknown") and gives straightforward facts about the early jazz players, most of whom were Negroes. There is a chapter on music in war service, with the dramatic account of the career of Jim Europe, jazz pioneer. There follows an account of Negro musicians in serious composition. Finally, the interpretative artists of Negro blood are presented, some of them, Roland Hayes for instance, celebrated the world over. There is a detailed description, in the appendix, of native African instruments. The index is, unfortunately, very incomplete.

Mrs. Hare possessed a quality, rare in musicians, of lucid and beautiful prose. She had respect for words and their meaning. In a book of information, this clarity of verbal expression is of great assistance to the inquiring reader.

Gloucester Society of Artists

By **Dorothy Grafly**

Gloucester, Mass.

IN ALL the exhibitions held this summer on Cape Ann there is an encouraging lift in standards, coupled with an even more encouraging outcrop of the unusual.

What is true of the annual exhibitions of the Rockport Art Association and the North Shore Arts Association holds also in the thirty-seventh exhibition now offered by the Gloucester Society of Artists in its galleries on Eastern Point Road, East Gloucester.

As in the past, this exhibition is of the non-jury variety, a fact which makes for variety, beginning with the naïve and ending with the ultra-sophisticated.

Personal feeling for subject matter is intense in the work of John C. E. Taylor and in that of Marian T. MacIntosh. Both artists are emotionally stirred by locales—Miss MacIntosh by the liquid colors of the Irish atmosphere, Mr. Taylor by the colors and textures of northern winter.

* * *

His larger canvas bearing that title, "Northern Winter," is one of the interesting individual contributions. His foreground is developed in soft, big folds of snow. Against these stands a bleak brown clapboard house, its roof repeating the snow motif in a shadowed gray-lavender. For background the sky is stratified in yellow-green below and orange-yellow above. The color combination is daring; the forms are full and flowing, and one is impressed with the two irreconcilables so often experienced in winter—a sense of enfolding warmth in big snowy masses, and a sense of bleak chill.

In "Errigal" Miss MacIntosh develops an entirely different color scheme. Where "Northern Winter" is closed in with snow, the Irish countryside is opulent and open despite its mountain background and the gray-silver rocks that crop out in the foreground slopes. There are rich peat bogs of vivid lavender; and the silver of rocks sings in the emerald green of the grassed soil.

Somewhat different in choice of viewpoint is Margaret Nelson's "Brownstone Quarry Lookout." Framed by brown timber, children are seen far below on a quarry pond skating through the snow. The contrast of white snow and brown wood is arresting, while the little figures, unfortunately less well handled, provide needed accent.

More consistent, technically, is Blanche H. Stanley's poetic "Spring Rain in Washington." This high-keyed composition, pastel in tone, although couched in terms of oil, gives a panoramic sweep from street enlivened by yellowish foliaged trees to distant roofs, a symphony in lavenders.

* * *

Lavender distance, picking out building silhouettes against the water, also lends zest to Lester G. Hornby's admirable little sketch of "Gloucester Harbor."

Perhaps the most sophisticated of the canvases, and one of the most striking, is Umberto Romano's "Meditation." Two figures, man and woman, molded in shades of green, yellow and blue, sit at a table with flowers and fruits against an indefinite interior background of blues. A ruddy guitar stands near the table. The undertones and overtones of the pigmentation suggest similar innuendoes in the creative warp and woof. It is a clever piece of work, but, one feels, with more cleverness than depth.

Subject matter varies from the marine, ubiquitous in Cape Ann exhibitions, to S. N. Fleck's "Squatters," a study of ramshackle huts against a background of skyscrapers; or from portraits and sunlit studies such as the blonde mother and child by Antoinette Inglis, to the gay animal toy still-life, "Conference," by Lillie C. S. Smith.

Among the figure compositions, "Before the Fight," by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, deserves notice.

Another characteristic common to all this year's Cape Ann exhibitions is a gratifying diminution in number of contributions. The eye is thus relieved, and allowed to study each work as an entity rather than as just one more patch of color in a confusing crazy quilt.

As usual, the various exhibitions offer an overlapping personnel. Little pictures are again a feature, with a small section devoted to black-and-whites. Among the latter, Herbert Barnett's pencil sketches are outstanding. "Inn at Toledo" deals with a balconied courtyard, peopled with figures; while "The Harbor, Douarnenez," overfull in composition, is a medley of boats, men and buildings.

Sculpture is reduced to three entries—by Nixford Baldwin, Robert N. Hudspeth and MacLean Marshall. Mr. Marshall's figure "Phaon," a nude, seated with arms uplifted, palms out, the body vibrating with potential movement from flexed knee to fingertips, is outstanding.

The present exhibition will remain on view until replaced by the society's second show, in August.

'Boy Meets Girl' Seen in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

BELLA and Samuel Spewack, authors of "Boy Meets Girl," like both to have their cake and to eat it. They set out to write a satire on the formula of "Boy meets Girl, Boy loses Girl, Boy gets Girl," on which Hollywood bases so many of its films—and then construct a little idyl of their own made on precisely the same pattern. Put under the devastating fire of their own criticism, their slender and romantic anecdote collapses.

It does this in spite of the skilled playing of Miss Helen Chandler and Mr. Bramwell Fletcher. Miss Chandler presents with a wide-eyed delicacy a role that does not flout the conventions as much as at first it appears to do, and Mr. Fletcher, as the English aristocrat who cannot get or keep a part, has a gentle air of diffidence that is very charming. The biggest success of the evening, however, is made by Mr. Carl Sundberg, as one of a couple of scenario writers. The story, such as it is, tells how a small baby, called Happy, becomes a film star almost before he is born, passes the heights of fame and remuneration, and is booted out on to the sidewalk at the age of eight months. In the first act the direction of the play is superbly fast, but later it slows down unaccountably.

In these columns on July 21, in a dispatch from Dublin, "John Marcus" was mentioned as the author of the play, "The Master of the Revels," scheduled for performance at the Gate Theater. Evidently the correspondent took the name over the telephone; certainly the dramatic editor nodded. The author of the play is of course Don Marquis.

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Schools—Colleges
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Drama, the Newspaper and the University

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents — Teachers
Students

Footnotes to a Lecture

With a Noted Actor's Comments on Drama

By Harold Hobson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Eng.

THERE are two pleasant features about the lectures delivered in Oxford and Cambridge. Students are not compelled to attend them, since more searching provision is made for their intellectual training in other ways. It was not always so. That eminent man, Dr. Samuel Johnson, when an undergraduate at Pembroke College, records that he was fined twopence for failing to attend a lecture that was not worth a penny. The second delightful characteristic of the older universities' lecture system is that many of the addresses given by and for learned men are open to the public. Thus, though I have not, and never have had, any connection whatever with Cambridge, the other day I walked into a Cambridge lecture without any difficulty.

To have walked out again would not have been so easy. The lecturer was Sir Cedric Hardwicke, the famous London actor, and he was speaking for the Vice-Chancellor on the subject of the "Drama of Tomorrow." The place of his address was the Regent House, which, hidden away behind the Senate House, used to be the University Library. Now that the university has acquired a magnificent new library, however, the Regent House, which has been completely restored, has returned to its original name of the old examination schools.

Evidently Interested

Undergraduates, men and women, were crowding in. They sat on chairs, and in window seats. They stood in gangways. They stood on radiators. They stood on each other. Five minutes before the lecture began it would have been impossible for any member of this dense throng (I speak of the way they were massed together, and not of their intelligence) to have got out into the open air without creating repercussions that would have traveled from end to end of the great hall. Two minutes later I abandoned all hope of ever seeing the distinguished lecturer. Three minutes after that, I knew I was right. With one undergraduate's foot on my right shoulder, another undergraduate's arm in my left side, and a third undergraduate standing in front of me, I prepared to listen to Sir Cedric's voice, as, firmly and resonantly, it penetrated through the forest of heads and bodies, gowns and coats that stretched all the way from me to the platform.

First, Sir Cedric established a justification for his speaking to a university audience at all. In the United States, the drama, and all the component arts of the theater, hold an honored place in college curricula. Not so in Britain. Oxford and Cambridge abound in university dramatic societies. At Cambridge, for example, the Mummers recently played Mr. Bernard Shaw's "Heartbreak House." Still more recently, the Amateur Dramatic Club and the Marlowe presented "Julius Caesar." But these are undergraduate organizations. They have no official place in the life of the university. The university, as such, knows not the theater.

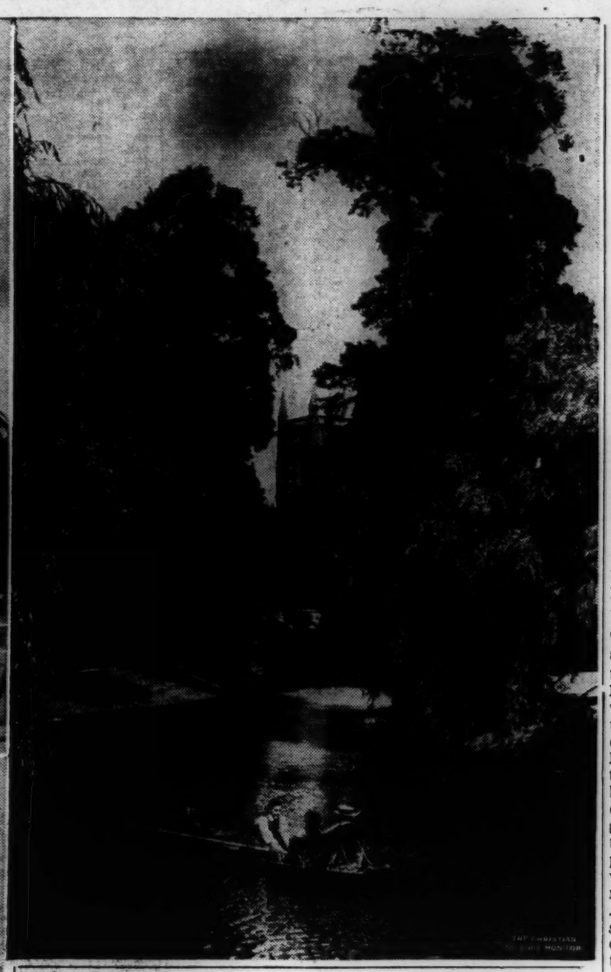
Studies. Human Nature

But it knows, and studies human nature. In the wider sense, that is one of its chief functions. And in few places is human nature so vividly displayed as on the stage. Thus did Sir Cedric find a reason for his presence on the platform.

He then became historical. He recalled that Irving had lectured in Cambridge 40 years before. He might have gone further back in the university annals, and recollected that Queen Elizabeth herself had seen plays presented in Cambridge. On Aug. 5, 1564, she was entertained by the academic authorities with "Sermons, both in English and Latin; Disputation of all Kinds of Faculties; . . . Orations and Verses, both in Latin and Greek," and with "playing of Comedies and Tragedies."

It is part of Sir Cedric's view that, since Irving's day, life and the theater have changed places. In Victorian times a certain drabness enveloped ordinary existence; but the theater was a place of excitement and adventure. But things have altered. Realism has come to the drama. Today, in Sir Cedric's view, there are more thrills on the front page of a newspaper than in all the West End London theater; the footlights are not so bright as the illuminations of Piccadilly Circus; there is more make-up in the stalls than on the stage.

Sir Cedric maintains that this is wrong. That drama should not be a monochrome reproduction of daily existence; it should be a royal splashing of brilliant colors, a stimulus that sends the imagination leaping and exploring, with beauty as its motif. A few signs of this are beginning to show themselves in the contemporary theater. There is much fine poetry, for example, in Mr. T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral," and the B. B. C. sets an example of that pure diction which is an essential prerequisite of poetic drama. These are pointers to that drama of tomorrow which Sir Cedric Hardwicke confidently told his university audience would be soon established.



Ewing Galloway; Photo P. Rintoul

Views of Cambridge University. Upper Row, Left—St. John's College From the Tennis Courts. Below—Gateway Into St. John's. Right—The Cam, in the 'Backs,' a Famous Beauty Spot at the University, the River Fringed on Each Side by Lawns That Run Down From the Various Colleges

New Book Worlds to Conquer

Widening One's Reading Fields—Perhaps With Poetry

Summer Reading
Last of Four Tuesday Articles

By Millicent J. Taylor

Editor of the Education Page,
The Christian Science Monitor

SUMMER, with its vacations and tourists and motor trips, is likely to be a season of fresh experiences; so it seems to me summer is a fine time in which to investigate fresh fields of reading—history, plays, music or art appreciation, the South Seas, or what you will.

For instance, have you ever read much poetry?

If you are one who has for many years left poetry out of your box of books because you feel you can't understand it, I hope you will let this article urge you to try again. If your schooling was water under the bridge some time ago, you probably were taught to "study" poetry, with solemn notes in the back of the book, until you forgot all about its being a beautiful, thrilling experience as exciting as the first sea tang to an inlander or as tranquil as a lily pool under a dawn sky. If this is your story, I hope you will forget that earlier bout with poetry, and come with me to browse in what Keats calls "realms of gold."

Glimpse Of Splendors

We all like to gain new experiences. Through the heart of the poet we gain them in a way unlike any other. That, to me, makes poetry essential. Someone has said that poetry helps us to catch a glimpse of splendors. Try writing out in your own words an account of some familiar experience which has at the same time been captured and described by a poet. Then compare the two and try to see what it is that the poet does for us with an experience. Perhaps one buys a ticket, on it the names of distant cities. But Edmund Leamy in "The Ticket Agent" buys adventure, romance, and lifts it out of the commonplace. Each experience, in a true poem, becomes something special. A little incident is made unforgettable: recall Bobby Burns's "Wee, sleekit, cowrin, tim'rous beastie," to a mouse whose nest was overturned by his plow. Delight in a garden, in bird songs, in sea wind puts into beautiful words what we ourselves enjoy: as in Masefield's "I must down to the seas again." Or through the inner experience of the poet, his sensitive perceptions, voice is given to doubts and longings, or in confidence in good: as in poems written for hymns and contained in your favorite hymnal.

Poetry, then, is an experience, great or small, put into words, and put into comparatively few words—which means that the words must be freighted with worth to a far greater extent than the words of prose. The poet has, further, translated his experience for us—interpreted it, if you will. It must be interpreted in an interesting very special way, if the poem is to be memorable; and this interpretation pinned into thought by means of enriching imagery and unusual word usage and pattern.

Elizabeth Drew in "Discovering Poetry" reminds us that the poet exerts a unifying, harmonizing power over his material, and she calls his poem a "synthesis of memoried impressions." The words of a poem are not, she says, practical, but evocative. In other words they do not just convey facts; they suggest the quality of these facts. The words of poetry are used in a very special way, to express the thing that happened to the poet when he went through such an experience. This takes imagination, imagery, and, because individual, is likely to be highly original. Yet the experience must find an answering recognition in the reader, so it must have in it that something that is not alone the poet's but which taps the very well-springs of life. It is as if some sort of chemical element were injected into an ordinary experience; and out of it, for the poet, comes a poem. So seek that dawn-like quality, that freshness of dew on early morning grass. If you have let yourself miss the poetry of these modern days, you have a new and flower-bordered trail lying ahead of you, awaiting your exploring thought.

Modern Verse

My advice would be to begin with poetry written in the twentieth century, and you will find more quickly the experiences that seem familiar while yet wonderfully fresh in presentation. I like the "Home Book of Modern Verse," edited by Burton E. Stevenson, a rich collection, and Untermeyer's various anthologies, included with others, in the booklist on this page. I have introduced nonpoetry readers to the delights of poetry through "The Magic Carpet," edited by Mrs. Waldo Richards, an anthology of poems for travelers. If you like the sea you will enjoy browsing in "A Sailor's Garland," selected and edited by John Masefield, whose name is doubtless known to you for his poem "Sea Fever" and other salty verse.

"Come Hither" is a fine collection of poetry "for the young of all ages" made by that poet's poet, Walter de la Mare. Through this anthology you may discover that early poems like ancient carols and "Hark, Hark the Lark" are beautiful, real, and satisfying, as well as modern ones.

Then there are special collections, through which you can become acquainted with the verse of other lands. The classic "Oxford Book of English Verse" is matched by one on American, and several on the poetry of other countries (in the language of the country). As you find one or more poems in a collection which interest you in the works of a certain poet, you will doubtless enjoy looking up an entire book of poems by that poet. I made acquaintance with Edwin Arlington Robinson in that way, whose collected poems are worth sampling. I hope some of you are captured by the limpid beauty of A. E. Housman, enough to seek out the small, precious volume of "A Shropshire Lad." But don't begin on it. It comes after one knows and loves poetic form.

Hymns As Poems

And while reading poetry—which, by the way, should be read aloud, even if you are alone—you will enjoy reading aloud the poetry of hymns. The marriage of poem and music as found in a beautiful hymn has always seemed to me one of the near perfect of human experiences; but, just as the music is sweet when heard alone at times, so the words should at times be read aloud, rather than sung, to give new tone-colors to the meaning.

My favorites of all poems are among the Psalms. A summer that includes poetry reading should not omit at least a few. Do them aloud, outdoors, if possible, and capture the delicate balance achieved by rhythm of sound, and by the paralleling or contrasting of idea. In "A Modern Reader's Bible," arranged and annotated by Richard Moulton, are helpful pages on the pattern of Hebrew Poetry, which should enable you to understand and therefore capture the rhythms in your reading. Moulton also has a section on the form and background of the Hebrew idyl, in connection with appreciating the literary beauty of the Song of Songs.

Perhaps an excursion into poetry reading is not a new experience for you; but perhaps you have never read the biography of a musician or a book about paintings. There is still a corner in that summer reading box, and you will find your experience enriched for the adding of some subject hitherto never investigated.

Of armchair travel I meant to write at length, but must be content to suggest only this: I find a happy combination in a biography, a strong novel rich in background of history or scene, a book or chapters of history, a map, and a colorful travel book—all dealing with the same country or period. Of course, if you can throw in a dash of poetry, so much the better. Sometimes I begin with the novel, sometimes with the biography, occasionally with the travel book. When I have finished a session of several weeks with a group of these good companions, I truly feel as if I had been somewhere. And it is interesting how the enrichment of background lights up the news and opens up new contacts. A few years ago I "spent a winter in Russia"; last summer I "traveled in Mongolia." China has more recently been explored, and I intend to go back soon. A chance volume not many months ago took me to Yugoslavia, and I did not emerge until I had been to several Balkan countries—entirely new ground then. It is too good to miss—this traveling and living in various parts of the world. One uses every bit of it afterward, in broadened viewpoint and fresh interest, and it is rich in fun and in satisfactions.

So I leave you—I hope deep in a newly discovered volume, quite oblivious to the bon voyage which I quote from Emily Dickinson:

> There is no frigate like a book
> To take us lands away,
> Nor any coursers like a page
> Of prancing poetry.

A Book of Poems for The Summer Reading Box

This list is only by way of suggestion. Your own public library or whatever source for books is available to you, will probably be a deciding element in your own choice. We wish to emphasize, too, that this list is made up of poetry only because poetry may be a field you have not included in your regular reading. The idea of the article today is not necessarily that we read more poetry, but that we investigate fields and subjects not "on our regular beat."

Books to Help One Appreciate Poetry

Discovering Poetry, by Elizabeth Drew.

Poets and Their Art, by Harriet Monroe.

Younger Poets, edited by Nellie B. Sergent (section on writing verse).

Theory of Poetry, by Lascelles Ambercrombie.

Modern Reader's Bible, edited by Richard Moulton (sections on poetry of the Psalms, on the Song of Songs, and on the Book of Job).

Prefaces in Various Collections of Poetry.

Anthologies and Collections of Poems

Home Book of Verse, ed. by Burton E. Stevenson.

Home Book of Modern Verse, ed. by Burton E. Stevenson.

Come Hither, ed. by Walter de la Mare.

Modern Verse, ed. by A. P. Forbes.

Boys' Book of Verse, ed. by H. D. Fish.

Girls' Book of Verse, ed. by M. G. Davis.

Oxford Book of English Verse, ed. by Arthur Quiller-Couch. (Oxford also has books of Canadian verse, American, French, etc.)

Magic Carpet, ed. by Mrs. Waldo Richards (poems for travelers).

Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics, comp. by F. T. Palgrave.

Golden Treasury of Australasian Verse, ed. by Bertram Stevens.

American Poetry Since 1900, ed. by Louis Untermeyer.

Modern British Poetry, ed. by Untermeyer.

Modern American Poetry, ed. by Untermeyer.

Poems of Trees, ed. by W. F. Melton.

A Sailor's Garland, ed. by John Masefield.

Selected Poems of Carl Sandburg, ed. by Rebecca West.

Collected Poems of Edwin Arlington Robinson.

Collected Poems of Emily Dickinson.

The Book of Psalms, in King James Version of the Bible.

Song of Songs, in King James Version of the Bible.

The Christian Science Hymnal.

Importance of Being Earnest

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ABOUT six weeks ago a certain Round Tabler turned up on a visit from her home in South Africa and we had some good talks. She had much to share that was interesting, but it was only through a mutual friend that I learned of her major interest in art, and got her to bring along some of her work to show me. She has done a lot of sketching and modeling, and while it is chiefly for fun, she is quite serious and professional about it, too. The South African native types have captured her imagination. She had with her the bronzed plaster relief we show you here, and a whole book of sketches which she made of native women when the ship landed for a few hours at some port along the Gold Coast.

I hope I don't embarrass her in saying this, for I say it only because it may encourage some of the rest of you: It is always most attractive to find in any young person a really serious interest in something worth while, combined with the true spirit of humility and service. I recommend it to you in lieu of any form of "beauty treatment" usually relied upon. A deep interest in something—whether it be art, music, tennis, study of international relations — when carried through with steadfast and intelligent effort, enables a person to contribute richly to the adult world even though in his early twenties. I know a boy who became earnest about etchings while still in his teens. He studied them, trained his taste and increased his knowledge, until he could contribute so much on the subject, and in such a delightful way, that people of his parents' age were glad to attend meetings where he was scheduled to speak and show slides. And he was such an authority on the subject, that he was never conceited, for he knew enough to know how much there was still to learn.—Chairman.

Constructive Thought

South Africa

Dear Chairman:

I was interested in the statement, in a letter to the Youth Round Table under the heading "Beauty for Ashes," that "if everyone searched for beauty there would be no war, for war includes everything that is unbeautiful." Beauty is the antithesis of everything destructive. It is essentially an element of constructive thought and a realization of man's desire for a universal order.

In one of his books on art, Mr. R. D. Wilenski says "We react with satisfaction to works of art which make us realize subconsciously that all human, animal and vegetable forms are manifestations of one life."

There are certain relations of form and color which give us this feeling and we may find them in the simplest flower. A desire, often subconscious, to make some contact with a universal and infinite order of things can be seen in any creative effort of real artistic value. That is what we feel in the simple geometric designs of primitive races, in the subtle equilibrium of hand-thrown pottery, the endless inter-relation of colors in a great painting, or the massive composition of solid forms in architecture and sculpture.

The religious and artistic creeds of men, from primitive carvers of idols to today's artistic theorists, may vary endlessly, but there is a common imaginative quality and subconscious unity of desire which makes the cave-man's exquisite painting of a bison as satisfying to us as the masterpiece of a civilized artist.

It is this mental outlook, seeking for order and beauty, that counteracts tendencies toward disorder and destruction. Materialism and desire for power do not exist for those who, like Blake, are able

> To see a World in a Grain of Sand
> A Heaven in a Wild Flower,
> Hold Infinity in the palm of your hand,
> And Eternity in an Hour.

Before ending may I add my good wishes for the Youth Round Table.

(Miss) R. H. J.

For More Exchange of Ideas

Texas

Dear Chairman:

Like many others I discovered the Youth Round Table by chance, but, oh, what a fortunate chance! To me it is one of the most interesting features of our great paper, and the opportunities for growth in the understanding of the life and problems of the world which it offers to its members are unlimited.

The mention of Monitor Study Groups which have come from many parts of the world has interested me very much. There are two such groups here and it seems to me that such groups offer an ideal place in which to gain an understanding of the course of world affairs, and form a nucleus for the establishment of that peace and harmony which appears to be the outstanding need of the day. I hope that such groups will continue to grow.

I agree with the Round Tablers in their opposition to its becoming merely a medium for the publishing of names and addresses of those desiring correspondents, but I don't think that the discussions should be limited to war and peace. I have found it very interesting to read the comments of those living abroad and I hope that our letters are equally interesting to them.

(Mr.) L. F. R.

From a Land of High Places

Switzerland

Dear Friends:

If I take the liberty of writing to the Round Table, although I speak only a little English, it is because I want to thank all participants. I read the letters published in this column with such an interest and enjoyment. The discussions are particularly interesting to me because I am so in sympathy with the youth from everywhere. If there are young people who would correspond either in German, French or English, I should be delighted to hear of them.

I am Swiss and like our little but very beautiful country very much. I can't imagine living in the flat land. I like to climb high mountains with my friends, especially in the winter on skis. What a joy if we are on the summit in the sunshine surrounded by snow-covered mountains! There we drink in the beauty of nature. And what pleasure to rush down hill on skis!

But I also like to see foreign countries with their manners and customs. My hobby is to travel, and I should like to visit America. I hope some day I shall be able to gratify my wish. I have seen Germany with its most interesting towns, and pretty, sunny Spain. I also traveled in Italy, where I was delighted with Venice with its canals and romantic gondolas. I have been to France and Yugoslavia. Everywhere I met friendly and peace-loving young people. Everybody wants peace, but nevertheless every country mobilizes more than ever. Why?

We, the youth, must hold together, and then we shall have peace.

Before closing, I express my appreciation for the Monitor and send good wishes for all writers and readers of the Round Table. Best greetings from Switzerland.—(Miss) F. S.

We all welcome this our first Round Tabler from Switzerland. As more countries take seats at the table, we are able to exchange letters and experiences in a way that indeed expresses what this member calls "youth holding together."

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Model in Relief of South African Native, Done by One of Our Round Tablers

Promoting Sociability

Teaching the Courtesies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TEACHING the small courtesies of life is a program carried on with a definite aim by the mothers in one neighborhood. If one establishes the habits of thoughtfulness and of pleasure-giving in small children, they will find, on their attaining riper years, that kindness and courtesy-sharing go hand-in-hand with daily actions.

When anyone has a guest in this neighborhood it has been made the custom for the children of the neighborhood to see if they can do anything to increase the pleasure of the company's stay. Even little acts bring distinct happiness many times. For instance Billy makes a trip each evening down town to get his papers. If a guest wishes him to take a letter or do a small errand on his way he stands willing and anxious to do that very thing. When the woman in a near-by apartment house happened to remark that she was to have two former schoolmates that she had not seen for years, come to stay three or four days with her, it was a signal for the children to do things. These friends were bringing a four-year-old child. At once an offer was made by two older girls in the neighborhood to entertain the little miss for a morning play in the park or care for her while this woman and her guests made a trip into a near-by city. Another mother suggested to her small son that she would cut some of the lovely roses in her garden so that he could take them to the apartment dweller for her guests' room.

When an elderly couple came to visit in a home of just grown-ups, some boys asked if they could take them on a sight-seeing trip in their father's car. And always when it was known that a small baby was included in a guest list the children vied with each other in offering their high chair or an unused baby buggy or an iron bed that could be spared.

The mothers of the neighborhood enter into the plan of making other people's company happy, too, by learning if a picnic or covered dish supper with a chance for the neighbors to get acquainted with the strangers would be pleasant for the hostess.

And thus up and down these blocks a guest's arrival is welcomed by the whole neighborhood. Little courtesies are freely exchanged, the work of the hostess in giving her guests a good time is lessened and the children of the neighborhood learn what an interesting thing the promoting of friendliness is. Guests go away from visits in this neighborhood with reluctance and look with much pleasure on their invitations to return again. Mothers feel that the opportunity presents itself so much more frequently when the family considers all neighborhood guests as, in part, their guests than if the children only had their own family guests to whom to show kindly action.

Snowflakes

Star flowers come whirling, twirling down
And dress the town in sparkling white.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Many Issues Move Ahead; Others Succumb to Profit Taking

Commodity and Money Markets

Divergent Price Trend Develops In Stock Market

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—Selective buying support got behind a number of issues in today's stock market, while profit takers shot at some of the recent leaders.

The rails inclined toward resistance throughout as triffic volumes apparently were registering further expansion. Specialties were in demand on individual earnings forecasts. Near the final hour the activity was rather small.

Sentiment was still buoyed by business and industrial news, although selling was inspired by the lengthy and almost uninterrupted recovery movement.

The late tone was irregular. Transfers approximated 1,750,000 shares.

Many Strong Spots

Deere was a strong spot with a gain of about 3 points. Others steady to ahead included Great Northern, Delaware & Hudson, New York Central, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Northern Chlorine, General Electric, Allied Chemical, Kennecott, American Water Works, United States Steel, Bethlehem, Midland Steel Products, Spiegel-May-Stern, Allied Stores, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, American Telephone and Western Union.

In the lower division were General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Consolidated Edison, North American, Electric Power & Light, Anaconda, Westinghouse, Goodyear, Electric Auto-Lite and Safeway Stores. A new year's low was established by United States Smelting with the loss of around 3 points. Cerro de Pasco was also heavy.

A few traders, it was said, recalled that the new Federal Reserve Bank requirements are in force Aug. 15, and decided to step aside pending possible effects on money rates. Banking quarters generally, thought few repercussions were likely as a result of the upward revision.

Commission houses with foreign connections reported buying from abroad recently had taken a turn for the better, with selected steels, motors and rails favored.

Rail Bonds Advance

Advancing railway net operating income aided rail liens to reach higher levels in the bond market today.

As in recent sessions, buying concentrated on carriers in the medium and low price brackets. Improvement was scored by Alleghany stamped 5s of 1950, Baltimore & Ohit 4½s, North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, and Missouri Pacific 5s.

There was moderate demand for industrial liens, part of which fell to issues with stock conversion privileges. Pure Oil 4¼s with warrants rose nearly a point, while Studebaker convertible 6s turned up more than a point on buying attributed to the company's improved earnings. American & Foreign Power 5s were fractionally higher.

U. S. Government obligations were mixed, with limited gains and losses about even shortly before noon.

The foreign list was mixed and quiet.

Followers of rail liens attached considerable significance to estimates in rail circles that car loadings for the week ended July 25 would hold about even with the preceding week. Some have expected a decline.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Extreme dullness prevailed in late dealings in the stock exchange today. Irregularity developed early in the session. Industrials were quiet with steel and motor issue in supply and electrical and musical shares weak. Oils and transatlantic issues turned heavy, while kaffirs and home rails held steady. Gilt-edged securities continued firm, and German bonds met a fair demand.

Paris—After a session marked by general weakness in prices, the Bourse closed heavy today. International issues were firm exceptions. Rentes continued their downward trend.

Liverpool—Wheat futures pushed forward again today and closed ½ to 1d higher. The better demand for Australian and Canadian offerings and the strength in the Buenos Aires market influenced the upward trend. With July liquidation and outside realizing being taken by trade calling and scattered buying, cotton futures lost practically all of yesterday's advance.

Boston Stocks

July 28, 1936

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Am Pneumt	1½	1½	1½	1½
Atlas Corp	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
8.75 Bos & Albany	140	139	140	139
5.00 Boston Elevated	68	68	68	..
.. Bos & Me A Sta	9¾	9½	9½	9½
.. Bos & Me pr pf	29½	29	29	30
.64 Bos Pers Prop	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	13⅞
.. Copper Range	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞
6.00 Eas Gas & F pf	64½	64	64½	64
4.50 Eas G & F pr pf	72½	72½	73½	72
.. East Mass R pf A	48	48	48	..
.. Eastern S S	14¼	14	14¼	14
8.00 Edison Elec	166½	165½	166⅜	165½
.62½a Employer's Group	21¾	21¼	21¼	21¾
.. Hath Bak B	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
.. Helvetia	1	1	1	..
.. Maine Cent	9½	9½	9½	..
.. Mass Util Assn	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
.. Mergenth'ler	46	46	46	45
6.00 N E Tel & Tel	126	125¼	126	125
.. New Butte	34c	34c	34c	36c
.. Old Colony R R	21	21	21	..
.20 Reece Fld M	2	2	2	2
.40 Shawmut Assn	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13¾
.. Suburb Elec Secur	3¼	3	3¼	..
.. Utah Apex	1	1	1	..
.. Utah M & T	88c	85c	85c	85c
2.50a United Shoe M	89½	89⅜	89½	89¼
1.00 Union Tw Drill	24½	24	24½	24½
.. Ven Mexican	3	3	3	..
.. Warren Bros	8¾	8¼	8¼	8
Bonds				
.. East Mass 4½ 48	82½	82¼	82½	83

a—exclusive of extras.

Electrolux Corporation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Half-year 1936 earnings of Electrolux Corporation and subsidiary show a net profit, after charges and deducting federal income taxes, which have been increased by an amount estimated by the company to be sufficient to provide for United States federal surtax on undistributed earnings, of $1,558,758, equal to $1.36 a share, on 1,237,500 $1 par capital shares. This compares with $1,392,119, or $1.12 a share, in first half of 1935.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last July 28	Last July 27
74¾	59	Acme Steel (2½¶)	65	64¾	64½	64½
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.20)	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
28	22¼	Addressograph (.60)	27⅛	27	27⅛	27½
21½	11⅜	Advance Rumely	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
81¾	58	Air Reduction	79⅜	78	78½	79¼
6⅜	2	Airway Elec App	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
17⅜	13	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13½
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
39¼	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	38⅜	37⅞	38	38½
37	12½	Allegh pf xw (h)	37¼	37¼	37¼	..
37¾	12½	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	37	37	37	..
45⅞	27	Allegh pr pf (h)	43	42⅝	42⅝	42½
39¼	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1)	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	31¾
217¼	157	Allied Chem (6)	221	218	220¼	217¼
221½	221½	Allied Chem pf (7)	221½	221½	221½	..
28¾	23⅜	Allied Mills (1)	25	24½	24½	24⅛
13⅜	6¾	Allied Stores	13¾	13	13⅜	13
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	51⅜	49¾	50¾	49¾
28½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	25¼	25	25	24⅜
5⅝	2⅞	Amal Leather	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
53¼	34	Amal Lthr pf (2g)	53	52	52	52
125½	75	Amerada (2)	106	104	104	..
62¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	51½	51½	51½	..
55½	37	Am Bank Note (½b) (1)	40	39¼	39¼	39⅞
50⅞	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	50	50	50	50
135½	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	136½	136½	136½	..
137½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	135½	133½	133½	135¼
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	39⅜	38¼	38¼	39
82	57⅜	Am Car & F pf	83	83	83	82
58¾	31	Am Chain	51	50¾	50¾	50
100	87⅜	Am Chicle (3¶) (4)	100	100	100	100
32⅜	20½	Am Com Alcohol	23⅝	22⅛	23⅝	22
28⅛	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	28	27½	28	27¾
99½	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	97⅞	97½	97⅞	97¼
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (1)	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4⅜
14⅝	9¾	Am European	14	14	14	14
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	8	7¾	7¾	8
43⅛	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39
37⅞	25	Am & For Pow (6)	33¾	33¼	33¼	33
18½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
21	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	21
8⅜	5¼	Am Hide & L	5¾	5½	5½	5½
46	32⅝	Am Hide & L pf (3)	35¾	34⅞	35¾	34
46¾	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	47⅝	47½	47½	47¾
4⅝	2⅛	Am Ice	3⅛	3	3⅛	2⅞
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	21¼
13⅜	9⅝	Am International	12	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
95½	66	Am Loco pf	84½	83	83	84
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	24	24	24	24
15	10	Am Mach & Met	12⅜	12	12	11⅞
35⅞	27	Am Metal	32⅞	32¼	32¼	32½
14⅛	7½	Am Power & Lt	14⅜	14	14	14⅛
69¾	36⅜	Am P&L 5% pf (2½)	67½	66¾	66¾	67⅝
78⅛	43	Am P¾L 6% pf (3)	77	75½	76½	76½
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	23⅝	22⅞	23	23⅛
35	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	28
116½	89¾	Am Safety Razor (6)	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜	108¾
27	18	Am Seating vtc	27⅜	26⅛	27	26
34½	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	27½	27½	27½	27½
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	88	86¾	87⅝	87⅜
34⅝	29½	Am Steel Fdries	35½	34⅝	34⅝	33
125	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2)	125	125	125	125
36	26	Am Stores (2)	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27¾
66⅛	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54½
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	25⅜	24½	25⅜	24⅜
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	172¾	171	171¼	170½
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	99¼	99	99	99¾
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	101¼	101	101¼	101¼
11⅝	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs	11¾	11¼	11⅜	10⅞
26½	19⅛	Am Wat W & E	27	26¼	26⅝	26
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
70¾	54⅜	Am Woolen pf (1) 29	62⅞	62¼	62½	63½
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	4	4	4	4⅜
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (2b)	39½	38⅞	39	39⅜
55⅞	35	Anaconda Wire (2b)	56	57¾	57¾	55¼
25¾	13½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19	19	19	19
15	9	Andes Copper	11⅝	12½	12½	13
50	37	Archer Daniels (1¶	44⅞	44¼	44¼	44
7⅜	4⅝	Armour Ill	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¼
62⅝	47	Armstrong oCrk (1½¶)	54	53⅝	53⅝	54
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	12⅞	12½	12½	12½
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	15	14⅜	14⅞	..
19¼	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	19⅛	18⅛	18½	18⅝
86⅝	59	Atchison TSF (2e)	87	85	85¾	85¼
106¾	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	106	105	105	106
35¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	33⅝	32¼	32⅜	33¾
11	7	Atl Gulf & W I	23¾	23	23¾	23¼
35½	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	29⅛	28¾	29	28⅞
73	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)	65¼	65	65	64½
126¼	102	Atlas Powder pf (6)	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	..
54¼	26⅜	Auburn Auto	36	34	34	36⅛
7¾	4⅞	Aviation Corp Del	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝

—B—

6⅜	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¼	3	3⅛	3⅜
24¼	15⅛	Balt & Ohio	22	21½	21⅜	21⅜
39¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	32½	32	32	31⅝
3⅜	2⅜	Bald Loc Asd	3¼	2¾	2¾	3⅛
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	43½	43½	43½	43¾
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	17	16⅝	16¾	16¾
102	82¼	Barker Bros pf	93¾	92¾	92¾	..
23	14⅛	Barnsdal A (.80)	18	17¾	18	18
19⅝	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	18	18	18	18¼
114¼	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	112	112	112	112
61¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14¼
93⅛	83	Belg Nat Rys ppf (11½)	85¼	85¼	85¼	..
31⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1e)	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	29¾
23¾	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	22	21	21	21⅛
67¾	48	Best & Co (2¶)	56¼	56¼	56¼	55½
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	58⅛	56¾	57¾	57¼
19	17½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
120¼	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	117	117	117	117
25¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.40)	17	16⅞	17	17⅜
22½	18¼	Bloomingdale (.40)	24	24	24	23½
99	88	Blumenthal pf	84	84	84	..
26½	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	27	26¼	26½	27⅛
53⅛	44	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	47¼	47	47	47¾
100½	80⅞	Bon Ami A (4)	89½	89½	89½	..
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	42	40½	40½	42
31⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60	31½	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	80⅜	79½	79¾	80
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	16⅛	15¼	15¼	16⅛
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2½)	56¼	54¾	55	55½
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (3)	51	51	51	51¾
51½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	52½	51¼	52⅜	51¼
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½
13	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	10¼	9⅞	10¼	10
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8¾	7¾	8¼	8¾
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	39¾	39¾	39¾	40½
56¼	44⅜	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	51⅞	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
14⅜	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	12¼
20⅛	13½	Bucyrus E cv pf	17⅞	17¼	17¼	17
123	100	Bucyrus E pf (3¾b)	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
1⅜	1	Budd rts 2pf	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10¾	10½	10½	10⅜
31⅛	20¾	Bullard (¼b)	28¼	28¼	28¼	28⅛
33½	11½	Bulova Watch	32	31	31	32
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	29	28½	28⅞	28½
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	5½	5	5½	5
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	20½	18¼	20½	..
6⅝	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
25¼	16½	Byers	22⅛	21¾	21¾	21¾
54	34⅝	Byers pf	67¾	67½	67¾	67½
30⅜	22	Byron Jackson (1¶)	30	29¾	29¾	29¾

—C—

37⅝	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	35¾	35½	35½	35¼
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (⅛b)	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	34⅞	34⅛	34¼	35
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14⅛
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13	12¾	12¾	13
11½	12¾	Capital Admin	17	17	17	16½
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7½
186	92½	Case Thresh	171	167	167	170¼
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	76	75½	75⅞	75½
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	26¼	25½	25⅞	26
31½	19	Celotex Corp	28⅞	28¼	28¼	28¼
71	54	Celotex Co pf	72½	72	72	71¾
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	30½	29	29½	..
57	35	Central RR of NJ	42⅛	42½	42⅛	42
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54½	52⅞	53½	54⅜
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed	11¼	10¾	10¾	11
102½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	86½	86½	86½	87
21	19½	Champion P & P (1)	20	20	20	20
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
85¼	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	84½	83	84½	83
69¾	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	68	67⅜	67⅞	67½
29⅜	11¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13¾
8⅞	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	8	7¾	7¾	8
31⅜	25⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½)	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞	28½
27⅜	11⅞	Chi Mil & St P (h)	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
57⅜	27⅜	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
27⅜	21½	Chi & N'western (h)	3	3	3	3
20½	12¼	Chi Pneu Tool	18⅛	17½	18⅛	17½
59	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	58¼	58⅛	58⅛	58
3	1½	Chi Rk I& P (h)	2	2	2	2
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6	6	6	..
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	29	29	29	29
30½	20	Chickasha Cot O (2)	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
11⅜	7	Childs Company	9	9	9	9
124⅜	85½	Chrysler (6½b)	123½	122¼	122¼	123⅜
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17⅞	17¾	17¾	18
88½	72⅞	City Ice & P (6½)	84½	84½	84½	85
7⅞	4¾	City Stores	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6¼
46⅛	33¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	32¾	32	32½	33⅛
46	33	Cleve Graph Br (1¶)	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	38¼
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	56¾	55	56	54¼
128	124	Cluett Ubdv pf (7)	129	129	129	..
113	84	Coca Cola (2)	113¾	111	113¼	112
57¾	55⅝	Coca Cola A (3)	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	14⅛	13⅞	14	13¾
106½	102⅜	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	104	104	104	..
55	39½	Collins & Aikman (2)	55	53¾	53¾	53½
112	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	112	112	112	112
28¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	28¼	28¼	28½	28⅛
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	6½	5⅞	6⅜	5⅞
6⅝	2⅝	Colo P&I pf (h)	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	..
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So Inf	29	29	29	29
23¼	14	Columbia Gas (.20e)	23⅜	22⅞	23	23
107¼	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	107	105	107	105¼
99	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	99	99	99	97½
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc	36	36	36	..
72⅜	44	Comm Credit (3)	71½	71¼	71¼	71¼
106⅜	100¼	Comm Credit pf (4¼)	105¼	104⅜	104⅜	105¼
83¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3.60¶)	79¾	79	79	79¼
176¼	111⅝	Comm I Tr pf (6)	119	118	119	119
122	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	119	118½	119	120
24⅜	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14¾
5½	2¼	Comwlth & So	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
82	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	78½	77¾	77¾	77¾
12¼	7	Conde Nast Pub	8⅝	8½	8½	8½
44¼	32½	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	33	32¾	32⅞	32⅞
25¾	16	Congress Cigar (2e)	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	18½
20	10	Conn Ry & Lt	13½	13½	13½	..
33½	19	Conn Ry & Lt pf	23	23	23	..
13⅜	8	Consol Cigar	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
85	79½	Consol Cig ppf xw (6½)	79¼	78	78	..
4⅜	2	Consol Coal vtc	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
20½	12¼	Consol Coal vtc pr	15	14¼	15	14½
7⅛	4⅜	Consol Film Ind	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film I pf (1)	17⅛	17	17⅛	17⅛
43¼	27¼	Consol Oil (.60)	43¼	42⅝	43⅛	43¼
11½	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	7½	7½	7½	7½
1⅜	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	⅝	½	½	⅝
26¼	15¾	Container n (1)	20½	20¼	20¼	20⅛
10⅝	10⅜	Cont Baking A	17¾	17⅜	17½	18
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baking B	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
85	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	84	84	84	84
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	78	77⅜	77⅜	78
24⅜	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (½b)	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	39⅞	39¾	39⅞	39⅝
4	2½	Cont Motors	2½	2¼	2⅜	2½
38½	28⅛	Cont Oil (1)	33	31⅜	32	32⅜
46	27	Cont Steel (2)	35½	34½	35	35
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	67½	67½	67½	67½
82½	68½	Corn Products (3)	71½	69¾	69¾	71⅞
168½	162	Corn PProd pf (7)	162¼	162½	162½	162¼
7⅜	4	Coty	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	36⅜	36⅜	36⅞	36⅜
30⅜	15⅝	Crosley Radio (½)	31½	30⅝	30⅞	30½
62¾	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	61½	60¾	60¾	61¾
46⅞	46¼	Crown Cork pf N ww	47	47	47	46⅜
10⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
41	28	Crucible Steel	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅜
2⅞	1⅜	Cuba Co	1½	1½	1½	1½
14¼	6¼	Cuban Am Sug	10¼	9¾	9¾	10¼
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	98	97	97	97
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	19¼	18½	18½	19
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	6¾
21⅛	10½	Curtiss Wright A	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	59¼	59	59¼	59¼

—D—

12½	7⅝	Davega St (.30¶)	13⅞	12¾	13⅞	12½
89¼	52	Deere & Co	81¾	77⅝	79¾	77¼
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	30⅝	30	30	30
26	19½	Deisel W G (1½¶)	22⅞	22⅜	22¾	..
52	36¾	Del Lack & W	47¾	46	46	46⅜
23½	14⅞	Del Lack & W	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞
40½	33½	Diamond Match (1½¶)	38	34¾	35½	35¾
21	19½	Dixie Vortex (1½)	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	21
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	54¼	53⅝	53⅝	54½
5 15-16	2⅞	Douglas A rts	6 2-16	5 11-16	6 1-16	5 12-16
11⅞	7¾	Dominion Stores	9½	9⅛	9½	8¾
75¾	50⅞	Douglas A	75¾	73⅝	75¾	73⅞
25	13	Dresser B	23½	23	23	23
8¼	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	5⅜	5	5	..
115½	114	Duplan Silk pf (8)	115¾	115¾	115¾	..
16½	133	du Pont de N (3.60¶)	167⅝	166¼	167¼	167
133⅛	129	du Pont deb (6)	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129¾
115⅝	111¼	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	114½	114	114½	..

—E—

9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8½
176	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	174¼	173½	174¼	174¼
166	152	Eastman Kod pf (6)	155	155	155	155¼
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	35⅞	35½	35¼	35¾
10¼	5¾	Eldingon Schild	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
44⅜	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20¶)	41⅞	40¾	40¾	41¾
114	110¼	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	112¼	112¼	112¼	..
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	13½
7¾	3½	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5½
17¾	6⅝	Elec Pow & Lt	17⅜	16¾	16¾	17¼

Business and Industry

Mutual Savings Depositors Number 14,340,047, New Record

Commerce and Finance

Chile Organizes 2 Maritime Units To Handle Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Conscious of her dependence on maritime trade, Chile has organized two large combines, which henceforth will handle the bulk of her coastwise and interoceanic freight and passenger business. Government political and financial intervention has resulted in all the small units being consolidated in the two new companies, which will be strengthened by the acquisition of modern steamers and diplomatic support in search of markets and business.

The two combines are the South American Steamship and the Chilean Interoceanic Navigation Companies. The first, which, is the oldest surviving national shipping firm, has absorbed many of its rivals in the 60 years of its existence. Its fleet of passenger and freight steamers dominate the coastal trade along the western seaboard of South America, operating on regular schedule from Valparaiso to Guayaquil, Ecuador. It recently received a special charter from the Peruvian Government to participate in the Peruvian coastwise trade. This month it placed an order for three ships with a Danish yard. These are especially designed for the cold storage carriage of agricultural produce and fruit.

The Interoceanic Company operates regular services to New York via Panama and to Argentina and Brazil via the Magellan Straits. Trade to South America east coast ports has been expanded by special pacts with Argentina and Brazil.

The Government justifies its policy of subsidies to these two combines on the ground that Chile is a "ribbon country" with 3000 miles of seaboard. Many of its chief ports can only be reached by steamer. Five years ago fifty per cent of national steamers were tied up for lack of freight. Today, with more tonnage, there is general prosperity in the mercantile marine, with better freight rates for the shipping lines and higher wages for the seamen.

Repayments on New Deal Loans Keep Deficit Below 1935

WASHINGTON (AP) — Reports by five New Deal lending agencies that repayments had exceeded new loans since July 1 were shown at the Treasury to have kept the deficit at a figure far below that on the corresponding date last year.

In computing both the figures for the deficit and for "recovery and relief" for publication in the Treasury's daily statement, officials revealed that the excess of repayments had been deducted from amounts spent by other branches of the Government to produce net totals.

The RFC, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Farm Credit Administration, the AAA (seed and feed loans), and the Export-Import Banks, the figures showed, have received $242,518,923 more in repayments since July 1 than they have expended in new loans.

Other emergency agencies have spent $268,949,512, but the daily statement, presenting a net figure, deducted the excess of repayments and totaled expenditures for "recovery and relief" at $26,430,598. On the like date a year ago the figure was $307,329,154.

The net expenditures figure is the only one considered in the calculation of the deficit. The $26,430,598 is added to $288,982,692 of "general expenditures" to produce a grand total of $315,413,290 spent for all purposes.

From that sum, total receipts, $232,211,268, are then subtracted, placing the deficit in the statement at $83,202,122. For the corresponding period a year ago, when no agency reported an excess of repayments, the deficit was $422,761,031.

Of the agencies reporting an excess of repayments, the RFC's contribution was greatest, $157,883,300. The others were the Commodity Credit Corporation, $77,951,039; the AAA, $4,518,697; the Farm Credit Administration, $2,053,329, and the export-import banks, $112,558.

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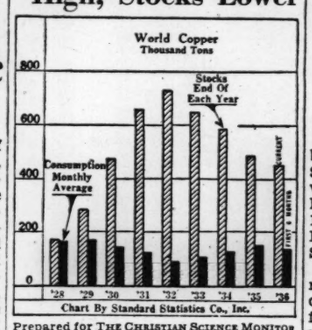
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 20

Copper Consumption High, Stocks Lower



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HEAVY buying of copper recently has marked the first real activity in the domestic market since mid-April, when the price was advanced to 9.50 cents a pound on sales of over 145,000 tons in a single week.

The renewed interest resulted in an increase to 9.75 cents a pound.

$275,000,000 Rise In Railway Gross Expected for July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—July gross railroad revenues may total more than $275,000,000, or 20 per cent over the like month of 1935, according to a report by Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

It appears likely, says the report, that operating revenues for the entire year 1936 will aggregate in the vicinity of $4,000,000,000 as compared with $3,450,000,000 in 1935.

"As a group, the sharpest gains in traffic over 1935 are being recorded by carriers covering the central western and southwestern sections of the country. Eight leading roads in those sections increased gross revenues 14.9 per cent in the five months ended May 1, 1936, against a 13.7 per cent gain over last year for all other roads.

"A much larger grain movement, traceable to the increased winter wheat crop as well as to broader movement of forest and miscellaneous freight, was responsible for the better-than-average showing. Manifestly, the higher consumer incomes in the territories will tend to make for continuation of relatively favorable traffic.

"On the other hand, it is estimated that the grain movement in the Northwest will be reduced in the third quarter of this year to approximately 30,500 cars from 63,956 in 1935 and that shipments of flour and other mill products will aggregate about 18,253 cars, a decline of 15 per cent from the corresponding 1935 period.

"Railroads throughout the country have been favored by the extension for six months of emergency freight charges which were due to expire June 30, and by the District of Columbia Supreme Court's ruling that the Railroad Retirement Act was unconstitutional. Nevertheless, the earnings outlook remains obscure.

"Although the net loss of $30,218,000 for the four months ended April 30, 1936, represented a reduction of $21,308,000 from the deficit in the corresponding 1935 months, the showing was disappointing in the light of broad traffic gains. Necessitous expenditure of large sums for deferred maintenance is the answer."

Consolidated Edison Co. Votes Larger Dividend

NEW YORK (AP) — Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., increased its common stock dividend to 50 cents a share from 25 cents and reported second quarter net earnings improvement over the preceding three months and the June quarter of 1935.

While the 50-cent rate was not designated as a regularly quarterly disbursement, it boosted the rate to that in effect prior to the first quarter of 1935, when it was reduced to 25 cents.

The company, which with its affiliates supplies the metropolitan New York area with electricity and gas, reported second quarter net income of $8,849,038, equal to somewhat more than 54 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $7,074,387, or 39 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $8,186,872, or 48 cents a share in the June quarter a year ago.

The dividend is payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 7. The company was formerly known as Consolidated Gas Company of New York.

Brazil Developing New Nickel Deposits

RIO DE JANEIRO—Brazil is developing nickel deposits, the ores near Sao Jose de Tocantins, in the State of Goyaz, being as important as those of New Caledonia, says Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

Five bearings which produce garnierite (hydrated silicate of magnesia, nickel and iron) have already been located. The ore contains an average of about 6 per cent nickel, although some yields 14 per cent. A reverberatory furnace with a capacity of 25 tons daily has been purchased, and about three tons of nickel steel, containing an average of 60 per cent nickel, will be produced daily.

The deposits are controlled by Empreza Commercial de Goyaz S. A., which has a large capital investment in lands, railroad construction, analyses, machinery and blast furnaces. The mineral appears in small quantities in several other districts.

Danish Unemployed Total Is Decreasing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Unemployment in Denmark is decreasing, latest figures show. Figures for a normal June week in 1936 show 60,026 jobless, compared with 66,412 for a similar week last year and 88,471 in 1933.

Over Ten Billion Dollars Are Held By Savings Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Mutual savings banks of the United States held $10,020,013,775 of deposits on July 1, which total is only about $10,000,000 less than the record established in 1932, according to figures of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

In 16 of the 18 states having mutual savings banks there was a consistent rise of deposits in the first half of 1936. Massachusetts led with a gain of $32,719,724, followed by New York with $31,379,324 and Connecticut with $10,243,149. The gain for the half year in all of the states was $102,200,723, or more than twice the increase in the last six months of 1935, the association found.

In the first half of 1936 depositors grew also in number, the increase of accounts amounting to 262,235, bringing the total to a new record of 14,340,047. The average account on July 1 was $698.74, an average decrease of almost $6 an account in the half year. The rate of increase in number of accounts exceeded that in the last half of 1935, the report said.

Bank officials declare that the growth of deposits and depositors points to general economic improvement. The increase of small accounts is held to be especially symptomatic of the saving spirit, the report stated.

Record Also for Assets

While deposits and depositors were increasing, assets likewise advanced to their highest point, $11,349,582. New York had the largest gain, $42,545,306; Massachusetts had one of $40,646,534, and Pennsylvania, $16,249,222. The total gain for the 18 states was $136,942,534.

The combined surplus account rose by $26,126,988, to another record figure of $1,238,977,039, according to the report. In this respect banks in New York advanced by $11,373,200, Pennsylvania by $6,898,104 and Massachusetts by $4,826,554. The ratio of surplus to deposits for the 18 states now stands at 12.4 per cent, an increase of two-tenths of 1 per cent, providing a reserve of more than 12 cents for each $1 of deposits. The average dividend rate for all mutual banks was 2.58 per cent, reflecting the continued low earning power of capital.

Among Largest Banks

Of the 100 largest mutual savings banks in the country listed in the association's report, the following 16 institutions had deposits on July 1 of $100,000,000 or more:

Bowery Savings, New York	$490,980,941
Emigrant Indust. Savings, N. Y.	419,742,696
Philadelphia Saving Fund	330,079,415
Williamsburgh Savings, B'klyn	224,675,132
Bank for Savings, New York	205,057,315
Central Savings, New York	189,865,069
Dry Dock Savings, New York	185,867,247
Dime Savings, Brooklyn	184,975,262
East River Savings, N. Y.	158,226,716
Greenwich Savings, New York	149,419,049
Seamen's Bank, New York	136,195,143
Union Dime Savings, N. Y.	134,191,285
Boston Five Cents Savings	125,376,760
Provident Institution, Boston	119,204,303
Society for Savings, Cleveland	109,754,982
Lincoln Savings, Brooklyn	107,551,974

Colombian Creditors Propose Legal Steps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Continued defaults on Colombian bonds, despite the fact that conditions within the Republic of Columbia have been steadily improving during the last three years, have compelled the combined Colombian bondholders committees to take drastic steps to protect the interests of bondholders, according to a notice sent to bondholders by Lawrence E. de S. Hoover, executive secretary to the committees.

Although no coercive measures can be taken against the National Government, nevertheless as regards the departments, municipalities and the mortgage banks, the committees believe that appropriate legal measures are available to the bondholders to safeguard their interests, and they have already initiated a definite policy toward that end.

Special letters have been addressed to the fiscal agents of the mortgage loans, the Agricultural Mortgage Bank, demanding that they take such action as is provided for in the Fiscal Agency Agreements, holding them responsible for any losses that the bondholders may sustain. The notice indicates that similar steps are also contemplated in connection with the departmental and municipal bonds, wherever such action is deemed advisable.

Many of the trust agreements make specific provisions for action to be taken in the event of defaults, and the committees propose, for example, to request the trustees to take over, on behalf of the bondholders, 475,000 shares of the United Electric Power Company, which are pledged as collateral for the Bogota 6½ per cent bonds.

Higher Expenses Raise New Haven Road Deficit

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Gross revenues of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for the first six months of 1936 disclosed an increase of $2,676,504.

Operating expenses during this period increased $3,728,544. The deficit for the period is $4,286,497 and compares with a deficit of $1,613,930 for the first six months in 1935.

The road reported a deficit after charges for June of $472,581, compared with a deficit of $35,052 in June, 1935.

World Gold Production For June Up Slightly

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports that world gold production in June, excluding Russia, totaled 2,306,000 fine ounces, compared with 2,295,000 in May and 2,058,000 in June, 1935.

From Jan. 1 through June 30 production totaled 13,360,000 ounces, against 11,820,000 in the like 1935 period.

Argentine Corn Imports Likely As Drought Sends Price Soaring

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Probably the most important influence behind the recent sharp run-up in commodity prices in the last month, outside the metals, has been the almost unprecedentedly rapid appreciation in corn as a result of the drought. While only a very small proportion of the corn crop reaches the market as corn, most of it going to market on the hoof, the price of corn is an extremely important influence on a number of other commodities. It enters closely into the price of hogs. Through the latter it influences the price of lard, which in turn affects the price of cottonseed oil. As the leading feed grain its movements tend to pull along all the other feed crops, including oats, hay, and even wheat.

A short corn crop is usually followed by heavy feeding of wheat to livestock. The average of such feeding runs about 40-50,000,000 bushels a year, but after the 1930 short corn crop high prices for corn caused 171,000,000 bushels of wheat to be fed to livestock, which naturally tends to pull up the price of wheat.

Price Rise Unusual

The rise in the price of corn during the current month has been one of the most rapid on record. From a level of around 63 cents at Chicago in the first week of the month, the July future which expires today (Tuesday) will go out at about 93 cents. At least eight times during the month excited trading on the Chicago Board of Trade drove the price of corn up the full permitted limit of 4 cents. By contrast during the drought of 1934, which reduced the corn crop to 1,377,000,000 bushels, December corn advanced from 63¼ cents on July 16, 1934 to 79½ cents on Aug. 15. This represents a rise of only about 15 cents against 30 cents during the current month. Corn futures are now around the peak level of 1929.

The extent to which the 1936 crop has been damaged during this month is at present almost wholly unmeasurable but very heavy. Corn is a tough crop and survived the moisture shortage of the late spring better than wheat. However, July is its critical month, and the Federal Crop Reporting Board in a special report issued last Tuesday, July 21, indicated that the western corn belt drought was as severe up to that time as it was in 1934 and more severe than any other drought in the history of the American corn crop. Eastern corn belt conditions were reported as even worse than in 1934. The report was based on figures up to July 15 supplemented by estimates through July 20.

The report declared that comments received from federal crop reporters indicated that "much of the corn in the southern third of the corn belt has now reached the critical tasseling stage with widespread evidence of permanent injury."

On July 10 the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated the corn crop at 2,224,000,000 bushels, as of July 1. From that time on, however, there was steady deterioration, as the Midwest baked under the sun for 14 hours a day with temperatures running from 100 as high as 125 degrees and no rain. The above-mentioned report of July 21 included no revised estimate of the crop, but private calculations of the damage have run as high as 100,000,000 bushels a day during the third week of the month.

The resulting appreciation has brought corn up to a rather elastic ceiling set by the possibilities of import. By the middle of the month it was possible for Argentine corn to come in to the Atlantic seaboard and sell 25 cents under the domestic growth. Some Chicago interests figured that duty-paid Argentine corn could be laid down in Chicago at 89 cents a bushel, while No. 2 yellow in the local market was selling at 95 cents and No. 2 white at $1.03½.

Most domestic refiners do not like the foreign grain as well as the domestic on account of its flinty nature. Nevertheless, the trend of imports will exert a substantial influence on the domestic price in coming months as the deterioration has definitely put the country in the import category as to feed grains as well as wheat. The break in rye quotations in 1934, when heavy imports followed a short crop, is recalled.

Crop Prospects Uncertain

Prospects for the corn crop still remain uncertain despite the rains now falling in parts of the corn belt. A part of the trade feels that the crop cannot recover no matter how much moisture it now receives.

In the middle of the month all the leading corn products refiners withdrew entirely from the market, refusing to take further orders. On July 6 an advance in their prices was announced, but buyers are usually given 20 days after an increase to cover at the old price. With corn skyrocketing, consumers of corn sirup, starches, and sugars were ordering at a tremendous pace until refiners stopped selling.

Nearly the whole farm price structure will be in some measure affected by the rise in corn, including hogs, beef, lard, milk, butter, eggs, and cheese and the whole fat and vegetable oil price structure.

The situation may also have its political reverberations. While those farmers whose crops survive will benefit substantially, there will be many with nothing to show for their work, and in addition, since there are nearly as many farmers who have to buy corn—including livestock producers, poultry raisers, and dairy farmers—as have it to sell, the rise will have a very mixed political result in an election year. It will be recalled that corn was one of the crops put under production control by the AAA.

News Notes—France

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Exports-Imports—French imports in the first three months of 1936 were 11 per cent higher than those of a year ago, both by volume and value. However, the report states, exports, while increasing 5 per cent in tonnage were so much lower in price than a year ago that there was a decline of 9.4 per cent in value during the 1936 period. The total of imports was $148,500,000 greater than the proceeds from exports, which compares with an unfavorable balance last year of only $100,958,000. At this rate, the total for the whole of 1936 would call for provision of $264,000,000 more for foreign exchange than was needed to offset the import excess in 1935.

Public Works—The French Government has under consideration a broad program of public works as a means of relieving unemployment and stimulating domestic industry. The total amount involved in this program approximates $667,000,000. Projects already under way are estimated to have provided employment for 70,000 workers, of whom 25,000 had been engaged to help to manufacture the material used by 45,000 others engaged on the actual work.

Paid Vacations—Paid vacations must henceforth be granted to all workers in France. A law to this effect was promulgated on June 26. It stipulates that all workers, regardless of occupation are entitled to annual vacations with pay of at least 15 consecutive days, including at least 12 working days, after one year's continuous employment.

Electrical Industry—The progress made by the French electrical industry has been notable during recent years. Total power installed in French plants since 1923 has increased 130 per cent—from 4,500,000 kilowatts in 1923 to 10,500,000 kilowatts in 1935. At the present time the total capital investment in the industry represents about $2,046,000,000. Only a part of this investment is attributable to producing plants, the remainder being used to finance the installation of transport lines and other equipment.

Coal Production—There has been an increased production in the French coal industry accompanied by a declining trend in the number of workers employed. Production of coal in the first four months of this year amounted to 16,267,376 tons compared with 15,709,620 tons in the like 1935 period. The total number of workers employed in the coal industry in April, 1936, was 222,686, a drop of 4107 compared with April, 1935. The average output of coal per working day in April of this year, however, amounted to 165,365 tons compared with 155,399 tons in April, 1935.

Silk—The continued decline in exports from France of silk goods characteristic of the last few years, has apparently been arrested. Shipments abroad of such items in the first quarter of 1936 amounted to 2,685,540 pounds compared with 2,606,780 pounds in the like period of 1935. While the volume of the exports increased, their value, however, declined from $8,841,162 in the first quarter of 1935 to $8,936,730 in the first quarter of 1936. Exports to Great Britain, the chief buyer of French silk goods, continued to decline, and there was also a decrease in shipments to the United States.

Cotton—A sharp improvement in French cotton imports from the United States during the current year is shown in a recent report. Arrivals of raw cotton in France during the first four months of 1936 amounted to 139,678 metric tons compared with 73,668 tons in the like period of 1935. The total value of the cotton imported into France in the first four months of the current year was $41,308,000, compared with $21,884,000 in the like period of 1935.

Broadcasting—Installation of the new French radio broadcasting station at Muret is nearing completion. This station will be one of the most important in France. With the Muret station in operation, the general plan of broadcasting in France will be practically completed. For the last few months the stations at Lille, Strasbourg, Lyons, Marseilles, Nice and the Paris station P. T. T. have been broadcasting on a power of 60 to 120 kilowatts, and the stations under construction in the region of Moulins of Radio-Paris and the Centre d'Emissbus Coloniales will be among the most powerful in Europe. With the full realization of this plan, France hopes to be able to sucessfully compete with other European countries in the broadcasting field.

Precious Stones—The laboratory established in Paris by dealers in diamonds and other precious stones has by official decree been taken over by the Paris Chamber of Commerce, and will be operated under the supervision of the Ministry of Commerce. The function of the new government service is to make laboratory tests of gems and pearls voluntarily submitted to it in order to determine their exact nature, their natural or industrial formation and their place of origin, if possible. The question of the value or beauty of the stones will not be considered. The system is aimed to prevent error and fraud.

General Motors Reports Highest Net Since 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — General Motors Corporation reported net earnings of $88,108,372 for the quarter ended June 30, 1936, equal after dividends on the preferred to $2 a share on the average number of common shares outstanding. This is the highest net for the second quarter since 1929 and compares with net profits in the similar quarter last year of $52,219,467 or $1.17 a common share after preferred dividends. Results in the first quarter of this year also equalled $1.17 a share on the junior stock.

Net earnings for the six months ended on June 30 were $104,572,546, equal to $3.17 a share for the common stock, the largest earnings for any half year since 1929. In the first half of last year the net earnings were $83,729.838, or $1.85 a share for the common stock.

For the 12 months ended on June 30 the net earnings were $224,069,218, equal to $5.01 a share.

Automobile sales of the corporation also set a record for seven years, number of units sold aggregating 1,170,168 in the first half. This compares with 1,171,863 cars sold in the like half of 1929.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors, said that the earnings figures for the quarter, six months and 12 months ended on June 30 did not include any provision for the federal surtax imposed by the Revenue Act of 1936, on any undistributed profits accruing after Jan. 1, 1936.

"Cash, United States Government and other marketable securities on June 30, 1936, amounted to $306,635,814, compared with $229,858,180 on June 30, 1935, and $199,435,663 on Dec. 31, 1935," Mr. Sloan said. "Net working capital on June 30, 1936, amounted to $388,890,622, compared with $340,667,357 on June 30, 1935, and $319,961,219 on Dec. 31, 1935.

"Net sales of G. M. C., excluding interdivisional transactions, for the second quarter ended on June 30, 1936, amounted to $466,114,437, compared with $343,209,087 for the second quarter of last year. Net sales for the six months ended June 30, 1936, amounted to $807,420,502, compared with $594,883,990 for the same period in 1935.

"Net sales of G. M. C., excluding interdivisional transactions, for the 12 months ended on June 30, 1936, amounted to $1,368,178,023.

"A detailed statement, including balance sheet and income account, as well as a comparison of unit sales, and other comments, will be issued to stockholders."

Bankers Cheerful About Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A sizable group of bank presidents throughout the United States have expressed their opinions in a survey completed by Clinton Gilbert & Co. which shows that 61 per cent of these bank men are generally optimistic concerning the future of bank earnings, with the other 39 per cent pessimistic.

Profits arising from trading of the bond portfolio were mentioned by 42 per cent as a definite source of income during the past year or two, while 23 per cent acknowledged having enjoyed substantial recoveries on items already written off.

Interest rates are at the very bottom, according to 86 per cent of the men who discussed this phase of banking, and the discontinuation of interest paid on deposits is an item mentioned by 20 per cent as a great help in maintaining an earnings record. Economies in general operation were admitted by 22.6 per cent and the value of good management was definitely stressed by 20 per cent.

Oil Concerns' Taxes 4½ Times Dividends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

PAYMENTS in taxes to federal, state and local governments in 1935 by 14 oil companies aggregated $617,034,777, while dividend payments of these concerns amounted in the 12 months to $137,860,641, according to a survey by the American Petroleum Industries Committee. Thus, the total dividends paid by the companies included in the survey which covered companies representing more than one third of the invested capital in the industry were only 22.3 per cent of the amount paid in taxes.

Total gross income of the 14 concerns was $3,837,483,039, of which $3,716,491,713 was expended and $120,946,326 retained in treasuries. The sum of $2,488,887,779 was disbursed for wages and for purchases of materials and services from other industries.

Roads Seek Again To Make Emergency Rates Permanent

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's railroads took new steps toward making permanent the emergency authorized in April, 1935, for a one-year period.

The Interstate Commerce Commission recently refused the carriers' request to make the surcharges permanent, but extended the emergency rates for six months on most classes of freight. In a petition filed with the commission the railroads asked that technical procedure be simplified, so that they might file and publish new tariffs, translating the emergency surcharges into permanent rates.

They did not ask the commission to approve permanent tariffs "at this time," but merely to permit the publication, subject to later investigation and suspension.

R. B. Fletcher, general counsel for the Association of American Railroads, said that the emergency rates brought in $105,000,000 extra revenue between April, 1935, and June 30, 1936.

Extension of the surcharges until Dec. 31, he estimated, will add $40,000,000 to the carriers' income.

Lithuania Showing Economic Gains

RIGA—There is improvement in the economic situation in Lithuania. Considerable grain exports following the good crops in 1935 and increasing butter and egg exports have brought relief in the rural districts.

The export of agricultural products, however, has been possible only with considerable Government subsidies. State subsidies for the maintenance of prices for grain totaled during the export season 1935-36 about 12,500,000 lit or $2,483,333. (1934—8,700,000 lit).

The co-operative society, "Lietukis," which had taken over the whole export of grain, is planning increased exports. By improving the quality of the Lithuanian grain this company is hoping to obtain better prices and a permanent market abroad. In addition to the "Lietukis," the dairy co-operative, "Pienocentras," has done much to alleviate the burden of the depression.

The income from flax has also increased during the last few months. Furthermore, the prices for horses and cattle have increased and consequently farmers are showing an increased interest in horse and cattle breeding. Hog breeding, which had considerably decreased since 1934, is improving, too.

Buying of Cotton Cloth Is Slower But Prices Hold

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., — Some slackening in the buying activity in primary cotton goods markets during the past week brought a flurry of second-hand selling from some operators who bought heavily at substantially lower levels than the present, and were inclined this week to resell some of their gray goods contracts.

In some cases buyers were able to pick up resale goods of this kind very substantially under the prevailing first-hand quotations, sometimes as much as three-eighths of a cent a yard, but this failed to disturb the first-hand market, where mills were content to stand pat on the prices which prevailed a week ago.

Sales Under Output

Sales for the week were placed at hardly half the current week's output of the active looms but this did not prove at all disturbing to the mills, for they still have unfilled orders estimated to total three and one-half weeks' output beyond the present stocks on hand. Pressure for deliveries is becoming intense in many quarters.

A scramble for early shipment merchandise is going on in almost every quarter of the dry goods market, and the higher gray goods prices are being promptly passed along without much dampening of buying ardor.

In the print cloth division there was scattered replenishment buying affecting most of the standard constructions, but prices held unchanged for the week. The 39-inch four-yard 80 squares brought 8 cents for forward delivery goods and 8⅛ for spots, while the 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s brought 7 cents for forward deliveries and 7⅛ cents for quick goods.

Print Cloths Active

Narrow print cloths were also moderately active in most of the standard constructions, and prices held unchanged, almost without exception. Carded broadcloths experienced some yielding in second hand prices, but primary sellers held firm in most cases. There were sales of 80x56s at 6½ cents, and of 80x60s at 6⅝ cents and 100x60s at 8 cents.

Narrow sheetings were in considerable demand from jobbers and converters, and bag manufacturers also were in the market for additional yardage. On goods suitable for converting into sheets and pillow cases, it was said to be difficult to obtain finished goods deliveries until late fall.

In the fine goods division there has been strong activity in fancy constructions which have sold in quantity for forward delivery at better prices than heretofore seen for some time. Dimities, dotted swisses have sold actively for quick and for forward shipment and prices have been better than mills have usually dared to quote.

Security Offerings $328,100,000 in May

WASHINGTON (AP)—The securities commission reported that 67 registration statements covering securities offerings totaling $328,100,000 became effective during May.

Of these, 42 statements for offerings of $219,600,000 were from industrial and commercial concerns, 17 for offerings of $105,500,000 were from financial institutions and eight for offerings of $3,000,000 were filed in connection with reorganizations.

Richer Dividend Crop Seen Due To Earnings Rise and New Tax

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—A richer crop of dividends has ripened for investors after the withered returns of the deep depression years.

Wall Street's visions of a generous autumn and Christmas income harvest have been sharpened by mid-year gleanings. Outstanding in the past week was the declaration of a $4 dividend on stock of the Chrysler Corporation, the fattest single payment yet ordered for its shareholders. Also on the week's roster of larger disbursements were International Harvester and Electric Auto-Lite, along with several lesser industrial units.

The primary source of the more abundant return for shareholders was clearly on view in a long list of earnings statements for the three months ended with June. A year of industrial expansion had brought generally higher profits, most notable in the motor and allied industries and among makers of so-called capital goods.

One compilation of profits of about 100 reporting companies recorded a gain of 54 per cent compared with the second quarter last year.

A new factor has entered dividend calculations, however. Analysts are confronted with the federal tax on undivided corporate profits, designed to increase the flow of earnings of shareholders.

The Chrysler announcement was coupled in some quarters with the tax, although that company has been conspicuous among recent profit-makers and shareholders generally were considered in line for a "plum."

Some say the full effect of the levy will not be seen until autumn and winter dividend meetings come around, based partly on the reasoning many boards might prefer to watch poltical trends further before passing earnings on to shareholders.

Studies of the new tax law by lawyers and accountants show it touched many angles of business fiscal policies. The influence upon distribution of income, as well as corporate set-ups, has been conceded generally as likely to be far-reaching if it remains on the books.

Treasury officials figured on reaping substantial gains in revenues from increased payments to shareholders as they pass through the individual income surtax brackets. In addition to cash disbursements, tax experts looked for larger payments in form of stock, scrip and other profit tokens.

What the levy means to corporations was impressed upon Wall Street in a study by a financial authority indicating a group of 66 leading industrial and utility companies faced more than $50,000,000 in added taxes unless they increased payments to shareholders this year. The study was based on 1935 earnings and dividends.

Critics of the new tax principle contend in time it would hit heavy industries by checking re-investment of earnings for plant expansion and improvement.

Moreover, the dividend harvest generally remains small compared with 1929 and 1930. Estimated cash dividends last year totaled $4,357,000,000, as recorded by the Standard Statistics Co., compared with $8,356,000,000 in 1929 and the depression low of $3,030, 000,000 in 1933.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

HEATED APARTMENT — Six large, sunny rooms, sun porch; near transportation; ready for occupancy dept. 1; garage if desired; can be seen any evening. Com. 0681 (Newton, Mass.)

MILTON, MASS.—Two minutes rapid transit, 5-room apartment, screened, glass porch, hot water heat. Tel. BLU. 3997.

STRATHCONA HALL
Overlooking the Charles
Furnished or unfurnished 7-room suites. 2 baths; five 4-room suites, 1 bath and porches; outside sunny rooms, fireplaces, modern facilities; reasonable rentals.
992 MEMORIAL DRIVE
Cambridge, Mass.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 508 West 140th St., Apt. 3—Will share apartment; modern, single or double; reasonable; near church.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th St.—1 and 3-room apts., all improvements; suitable practitioner; near church, subway. Riverside 9-3851

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY 431 Riverside Drive (115th) nurses governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants N Y C Un 4-3242

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

YOUNG woman care for child evenings in exchange for room and board. J. SCRIVEN, 215 West 13th St., N. Y. C. c/o D. Browne

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. (8 suburban branches) offers Exterminating, Fumigating, Mothproofing, Termiteproofing Service. 500 Fifth Ave., New York City. LO. 5-6800.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling Ready-made garments at
COLD STORAGE low summer rates.
345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. (4th Floor). PE. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL wanted to work in dental office; must be able to typewrite; Christian Scientist preferred; state qualifications. Write Box H-27, Suite 22/0, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER, white, for family of 2 adults; plain cooking, no laundry; $30 per month. 36-24 Eton St., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WILTON, CONN.—Little white colonial house; all improvements; rare charm; views, brook; 4 acres; $15,000. Tel. Wilton 298-4.

JEWELERS

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG PROFITS—Sell finest 21-folder $1 size Christmas assortment; Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious Boxes; extra boxes; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg, S-17, Mass.

EXTRA MONEY—Selling wonderful 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. DeLuxe, Etching, Gift Wrapping, Religious, Humorous, Everyday boxes; Personal Christmas Cards Bonuses. Samples on approval. Experience unnecessary. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. C, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF you agree to show them to friends, I will send you absolutely free two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery, and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commissions; state size. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. D-13, Indianapolis, Ind.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON 433 Washington St. Boston

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 115 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

LET US help you solve your problems in painting, paperhanging and decorating. PAUL PHILIPOFF, Laf. 4308. 103 Charles St., Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, BANTAM LAKE

A delightful place to spend your vacation in a picturesque section of Connecticut where the land slopes down to a large protected lake. It has the conveniences of the city and the charm of the country; offers recreation or relaxation and is graced by old-time hospitality. Rates are $21-$35.

MR. AND MRS. ENGLE, P. O., Lakeside, Conn.

A FEW rooms for August—also two cottages, each 4 rooms, 2 baths, moderate rates, non-housekeeping. THE BARTRAM INN, Sharon, Connecticut.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Sunshine Cottage—Attractive, refined, away from traffic; 5 minutes from lake, activities; own garden; est. over 30 years; open all year. Box 294.

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Ave. Ocean Grove, N. J.
Modern—Clean—Cool. Directly on Beach. Superior Accommodations at Modest Rates. Inspection and Inquiry Invited. I. A. SHAW

THE LINCOLN HOMESTEAD on Route 20 in Brimfield, Mass., caters to discriminating overnight guests. It is comfortable, attractive, homelike. C. L. Peirce, Proprietor.

PIANOS FOR SALE

GOOD used Steinway grand $385.00, Sohmer $295.00, Steck $265.00, Small grand $125.00, uprights $25.00 Davis, 331 West 57th St., N.Y.C.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

ATTRACTIVE, permanent, profitable proposition; book orders for guaranteed roses, shrubs, fruit trees, etc.; commission weekly; now is the time to start; representatives wanted throughout New England, New York and Pennsylvania; write for full particulars. CONN. VALLEY, Manchester, Conn.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 2 and 4—Rooms, double or single; 2 connecting rooms; running water, housekeeping; reasonable. R. E. PENDEXTER. Com. 8291.

BOSTON—The Ilkley, 180 Huntington Ave. Cool, spacious rooms, nearly opposite The Mother Church, nearby garage. S. J. S., Com. 9162.

BOSTON Pleasant sunny rooms, transients or permanents, prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON Com 8569

BOSTON, 84 Gainsboro St.—Comfortable rooms, visiting or permanent guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL. Circle 7702.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 81 Green St.—Clean, sunny, well furnished rooms; convenient to church; parking; breakfast optional. Tel. Long. 0856.

N. Y. C. 431 Riverside Dr. (115th)—Columbia University Section — Well furnished rooms, quiet convenient. $5-$10 I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C. (70th) 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Attractive, kitchenette, running water, redecorated, elevator; transients; singles, doubles, $5-$7. (Endicott 2-3718.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLLEGE graduate, executive and sales experience, good appearance, capable, best references, desires position in any capacity; city or will travel. Write Box A-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Comptroller—Office Manager—Accountant
High class man legally trained and with extensive experience in all phases of public accounting practice, seeks new connection; married; age 45; excellent credentials. Box X-41, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; graduate University of Pittsburgh Business Administration; highest reference; will go East or West. Box A-14, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG woman desires a position as manager of a small year-round hotel; conversant with all angles of the food business; 6 years executive experience; ability to organize; will go anywhere; excellent references. Write P. O. Box 463, Bridgeport, Conn.

SUMMER BOARD

POINT BREEZE on Lake Wentworth, Wolfeboro N. H. Home cooking, fresh vegetables; sports, modern sanitation, running water in rooms; $15 to $18; booklet. C. E. STEVENS

SHADYKNOLL—Country estate near Shrewsbury River and ocean; bathing, fishing, tennis, golf; $20-$22; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

UNION LAKE LODGE, Barrington, N. H.—70 miles from Boston on lake; excellent board with private camps for families; week-ends; Sunday chicken dinners; booklet.

WELLS, N. Y. Whitehouse Lodge—Transient and permanent guests; excellent meals and peaceful surroundings at a forest farm home in the Adirondack Mountains. Mr. L. Fountain

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House 4 Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9681.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments, board residence near Promenade and Lord St., modernerste Webster & Davies "Norlands." 29 Saunders St

WESTON-SUPER-MARE—Bed and breakfast, moderate terms, near sea and parks; Christian Scientists welcomed. MISS BOWDEN, 5 Severn Avenue.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Bed and breakfast; also rooms for quiet rest and study. FRANCES WOOD, 14 Somerset Place. Tel Douglas 1367.

CORSETIERES

SPENCER CORSETS—Individually designed. A Spencer garment provides a fashionable outline without discomfort. Clara Elena Mitchell (diploma), Newlands House, Warley, Halifax. Tel. 61310.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FALLOWFIELD—Lady, widow, modern house, garage, telephone, garden, open position; restful, well organized home; reasonable terms. W-376—BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

MANAGERESS at present in hotel, excellent knowledge of staff control, accounts, catering, wishes to extend experience. Box W-439—BCM/CSM, London.

YOUNG lady desires post as lady's or children's companion; would travel; references. Box W-W-376—BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

BEDFORD—To let, 3 furnished rooms, with attendance; pleasant, clean, airy; £2 2.0 per week. MRS. LAMERTON, 54 Waterloo Rd.

TEACHERS

LESSONS IN SINGING and VOICE PRODUCTION—Madam Grace Angus, A. R. C. M. (Mrs. Rogers) Conservatoire of Music 72, Jesmond Rd. N./c. 4. Also Hexham Wednesdays. Private address, 64 Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4. Tel. 33473.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
SANDRINGHAM PRIVATE HOTEL
Facing sea; excellent cuisine; moderate terms; near Christian Science church, golf shops, amusements; yet quiet. Tel 1006

BISPHAM, BLACKPOOL
RUTHERDENE PRIVATE HOTEL
Modern, situated on sea-front, centrally heated. Bedrooms fitted with hot and cold water. Electric lift to all floors. No extras. Staff especially trained to give that extra service which means so much. Apply to Resident Manageresses for tariff. Phone 51897.

BLACKPOOL—"Briarcliffe" Private Hotel, 400 North Prom.—Full board from 8/6, bed and breakfast from 5/-; hot and cold, separate tables; highly recommended. Tel. 51585.

BOLTON HOUSE
London, 20 Bolton St., W. 1. Grosvenor 1703—Quiet, comfortable and inexpensive; home atmosphere; 100 yards Christian Science church; close parks and Piccadilly; meals as required.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **Lynton Court**
Next door Christian Science church
rooms 18 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 acres recreation room, acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Summer from 3 gns. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIER.

Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

ENGLAND

(Continued)

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD (East Cliff) **WIMBLEDON HALL**
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 2½ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff. S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH **CRAIGLEITH**
DERBY ROAD
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every modern comfort provided. Highly recommended. Three minutes' walk to sea and Christian Science church. Terms from 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH **ARNCOTT HALL**
POOLE ROAD
A modern comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; tennis; near sea, beach huts inclusive terms from 3 gns

BOURNEMOUTH **YENTON**
GERVIS RD. EAST
Every conceivable comfort at this well-organised establishment. Every bedroom centrally heated. Noted for excellent food, perfectly cooked. 3 mins. sea, 5 mins. from Christian Science church. Tel. 2752. MRS. P. H. BENN

BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner. Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables; attentive service. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan. 'Phone Southbourne 1644

BOURNEMOUTH. WEST CLIFF ROAD
Staffield House Comfy Modern. Quiet
MR. and MRS. TURVER

BOURNEMOUTH. E. "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

Near BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; tennis; beach hut. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28. Station: Bournemouth Central.

BRIGHTON, Claricge. 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT WALSH Tel. 364611.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL GUEST HOUSE and Tea Rooms
2b The Precincts and 37 Burgate Street
Telephone 861

EASTBOURNE
THE BELGRAVE
MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Attractive Lounges, Cosy Bedrooms, many with hot and cold water. Faultless Service. The whole set in an atmosphere of friendliness and sociability that creates contentment and happiness for guests whose individual requirements are the especial care of the Resident Directors.
Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine
Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a
SUNSHINE RECORD
The Hotel is central for everywhere — Sea, Shops, Theatres, etc.
Inclusive terms and NO EXTRAS whatsoever, for 3 and 4 gns. per week according to season.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels Ltd.
Grand Parade, finest position on sea front, south aspect. Central heating. Gas or electric fires, running water in all bedrooms. Terms moderate. Telephone 797

EASTBOURNE, 33 Jevington Gardens. Tel. 1046 Guests welcomed in quiet home; board residence; near sea, theaters; tennis free.

FOREST OF DEAN, Wye Valley—Littledean Guest House, Littledean Glos. 600 ft. up. Grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting. 50s. 70s. Illus. Tariff. "W. V."

FOWEY, CORNWALL GREEN BANK HOTEL
Excellent position overlooking harbour and sea; hot and cold, electric fires. Tariff: J. F. CROWLEY. Phone 63.

HILFIELD PARK, ALDENHAM, HERTS. To Americans and visitors to England! Delightful English country home and scenery; old XVI Century house, modernised throughout; tennis, swimming, fishing, riding, golf; terms from 4 gns weekly; easy access London.

HARROGATE BEECHWOOD HOTEL
Under new management; redecorated; hot and cold water, interior spring mattresses, 80 bedrooms, lift, lock-ups; weekly terms: 3 to 4½ gns. Tel. 4458

LAKE DISTRICT
THE HILL TOP HOTEL, AMBLESIDE
Beautifully situated, off main road; 2 minutes from the market cross; from 4 gns. per week; best centre for motor tours. Phone 112. App. A. A.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel
73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold in every bedroom
JACK MONTGOMERY Royal 5239

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

LONDON
SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL
First Class—Exclusively Vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff Brochure No. 2 from
HECTOR NICHOLLS, Managing Director, Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8
Tele. Western 2885/6

London's Finest, Yet Quietest Position
HOTEL STRATHCONA
(The Strathcona Residential Club)
25-26 Lancaster Gate, W. 2
A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Buses and tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. 12/- daily, 7/6, bed, breakfast and bath. NO EXTRAS. Good English food, well cooked, liberally served. Tariff, Resident Proprietor.

London
WHITE HOUSE HOTEL
Earls Court Square, S. W. 5. FLA. 8411
Facing South in quiet centre 10 minutes from Piccadilly.
Convenient for Christian Science churches. Really good cuisine and service. All bedrooms overlook gardens and have modern fittings and comfortable beds. Central heating, night porter, lift to all floors. Terms from 2½ gns. Resident proprietress

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2.
Spotless cleanliness, excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 53/-; partial from 40/-; bed, breakfast-bath from 30/- Reduction for doubles

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day, 10/6; residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff

London **HOTEL IMPERIAL**
121-122 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN.: 1191
Two Minutes South Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water. Gas Fires, telephone in all bedrooms. Central Heating. Lift. From £3 3s. single, £6.6s. double. 8/6 bed and breakfast.

London
PALACE COURT HOTEL, PEMBRIDGE SQ., W.2
Well furnished Hotel, with passenger lift, and modern improvements.
A high standard of service and catering. Terms from 3 gns. o. w inclusive.
Near to Christian Science church

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort; bridge; running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors
Tel. Liv. 3262 London Nr. Crystal Palace
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
264 South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
15 acres beautiful grounds 400 feet above sea level. IDEAL IN SUMMER.
Moderate Terms Brochure on Request.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — Regent Private Hotel, superior board residence; electric light, central heating, garden, garage. 55-59 Osborne Road. Tel. 906 Jesmond.

OXFORD BRIDGE HOUSE HOTEL
Quiet and Refined Comfort.
Dainty Cooking. Riverside Garden. Moderate Terms. Tel 3475.

SHAKESPEARE'S Country, near Stratford-on-Avon—Mr. and Mrs. Graves will welcome you to their beautiful English home, offering rest, comfort and peace; 30 bedrooms, 46 acres; riding, tennis, swimming; from 3½ gns. EDSTONE HALL, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire

SOUTH DEVON. OLD-WORLD GUEST HOUSE. Unspoilt surroundings, 1 mile Thurlestone sands; electricity, bath, garage, moderate terms. FRY Ackmana, South Huish, near Kingsbridge

SOUTHSEA. Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; sunny balcony; good catering; lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 73863.

SOUTHPORT. CLIFTON HOTEL. Promenade. R. A. C. A. A. Fully Equipped. Lift. Orchestra. Dancing. Tennis. Golf. Bathing. Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams, Marine.

SOUTHPORT—Dunvowan Private Hotel, 47 Promenade, Central—Hot and cold all bedrooms; electric fires; from 3 gns. Tel. 2737

STRATFORD-ON-AVON — Eastwell Private Hotel. Shipston Road. Ideal for visitors to Shakespeare Festival, near theater, personal attendance, terms moderate. Mrs. Jeffries.

SURREY HILLS
Visitors to beautiful Surrey England, will find
THE COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL, DORKING
A most comfortable and happy place to stay for a long or short visit. Delightful gardens, every comfort and consideration. Near London; train or coach. Moderate terms. Proprietors: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Fertves.

ENGLAND

(Continued)

TORQUAY
Crofton House Hotel
Quiet Situation. Four Minutes to Sea. Comfortable Beds. Excellent Cooking. From 3½ gns.

TORQUAY
Chillingworth Private Hotel
BELGRAVE ROAD
Charmingly situated near sea. Hot and cold water throughout. Terms from 3 gns. Tel. 2185

TORQUAY—EDENHURST
Magnificent position facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly. Telephone 375911
Telegrams: Edenhurst, Torquay

TORQUAY
ABBEY COURT HOTEL
Lime Avenue
Charmingly situated in own grounds, central heating, hot and cold all bedrooms, excellent cuisine, separate tables, moderate terms.

TORQUAY, Lansdowne Hotel. Babbacombe Rd.—Charming grounds; excellent accommodation and food; hot and cold water; garage; moderate terms.

WORTHING—Clear View Private Hotel, facing sea; passenger lift; hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food, guests' requirements studied; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 3 to 5 gns. Phone 328.

WORTHING—Comfortable board residence; 1 minute sea; central; secluded garden; telephone; food good; personal supervision. HARTLEY, "Rudham," Rowlands Road

WORTHING, HIGHLANDS PRIVATE HOTEL, Selden Rd.—Delightfully situated; 2 minutes sea, bathing from house; excellent cuisine; highly recommended. Phone 1062.

ISLE OF MAN

DOUGLAS — Corrin's "Cliffside" Boarding Establishment. Our aim: to combine comfort, cleanliness and excellent catering with good service and every satisfaction; minute sea, 41, Castlemona Avenue.

ISLE OF MAN, 2 Royal Mount, Onchan, near Douglas—Facing sea, bathing; near golf links, tennis courts; home comforts; reasonable terms. MISS HARRISON.

SCOTLAND

ABERDEEN. Mrs Abel Smith, 75 Westburn Drive—Comfortable board residence; moderate terms; every attention.

DUNOON. Douglas Hotel (Temp.)—2nd and 3rd floors; small hotel, comfortable, convenient, attentive service; fine center Clyde Sailings.

EDINBURGH—MARWICK HOTEL, inverleith Terrace; min. church and cars; hot and cold water, central heat, quiet, moderate. Tel. 24841

EDINBURGH, BROOKLANDS—Private Hotel, 9 and 10 Abercromby Place, overlooking Queen St. Gardens; quiet, restful; 5 minutes from Waverley and Princes St. stations; garage, resident proprietrix; modern throughout; excellent cuisine

EDINBURGH, KILDONAN HOTEL
Great Stuart Street, West End.
Ideal position overlooking the Dean Valley. Quiet, convenient to all stations. Two minutes Princes Street. J. Scott. Tel. 22445.

NORTH BERWICK, Bon Accord Hotel, Marmion Road—Convenient station, golf and tennis; open March to October. MISSES TURNBULL and FINLAY. Phone 77

ITALY

FLORENCE, Pension Adria, 5 Piazza Frescobaldi—Central situation overlooking river Arno; every modern comfort, running water all rooms; excellent cuisine; from 20 lire

SWITZERLAND

AESCHI b/ SPIEZ, Berner Oberland
HOTEL BAREN
Pension from frs. 8.-
Lovely holiday resort; tennis

BERN — Pension Stamm Kirchenfeld; first-class family pension, inclusive rates from frs. 7.-; next to Christian Science church.

DAVOS-PLATZ PENSION CURHAUS MERULA—Unique situation, sunny, quiet; ten days' stay, inclusive terms Fr. 95 to 100. Every comfort.

GENEVA—PENSION—Mr. and Mme. KAUFMANN, 48, Boulevard des Tranchées—h. and c. running water; summer price from Fr. 7.- incl.

GERSAU HOTEL SEEHOF
Highly Recommended
Family Hotel
Lake of Lucerne Incl. Rates from Fr. 7.50

HOHFLUH — HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF
BERNER OBERLAND
The fine holiday resort in the high mountains. Moderate terms. K. Gysler.

KIENTAL, Hotel Kientalerhof—Bernese Oberland; Lötschberg line; easy connections; family hotel; pension from Fr. 6.50. H. THOENEN.

SEEHOF Hilterfingen, Lake of Thoune. Modern Temperance Hotel. Inclusive terms from Fr. 7.50 to 10.-. Weekend.

THUN-DÜRRENAST
Pension Frieden-Strandbad.
Facing Thun beach swimming-baths. Wonderful panorama. Pension from Fr. 5.50. W. Abbühl-Swahlen. Tel. 25.81.

WENGEN, Bernese Oberland—Splendide Hotel Waldegg. Comfortable family hotel in ideal, sunny situation. All rooms with balconies; running water; excellent cooking, special terms for long stay.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

FAIRHAVEN
JOHANNESBURG, CHARLTON TERRACE
7 minutes from centre of city
Your Comfort Our Consideration
Superior accommodation (full or partial) Delightful gardens, tennis, lockup garages. Guests met on request Phone 00165

England

CHESHIRE

BIRKENHEAD

ROBB BROS. LTD.
THE BIRKENHEAD DRAPERS FOR
FROCKS, COATS AND MILLINERY
OF DISTINCTION

STOCKPORT

Chatterton's DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE **Stockport**

DERBYSHIRE

DERBY

The Central Educational Co. Ltd.
Books, Stationery, Gifts
Wireless, Sports, Toys
Arts and Crafts, etc.
18 ST. PETER'S STREET DERBY

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co. Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete House Furnishers

LAKE DISTRICT

KENDAL

H. & R. D. CURL
Fishmongers and Poulterers
45 Stramongate, Kendal

T. H. DOBIE & CO.
GLASS
and CHINA MERCHANTS
Representing All the Leading Manufacturers
68 Stramongate and Allhallows Lane, Kendal
Phone 396

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

WALTON & CO.
Insurance Brokers
Represented at Lloyd's
54 BLACKBURN ROAD Tel. 3128

MOFFITT BROS.
Annual Sale
NOW PROCEEDING
Bargains in All Departments
8-12 Church Street Tel. 2568

EDWARD TIPPING
Grocer and Provision Merchant
QUALITY, SERVICE, PRICE
Mitchell's Diadem Flour
192, Blackburn Road and 50, Abbey Street

BLACKPOOL

GOOD PRINTING
Catalogues, Memos., Cards, etc.
Sample range, 2d. Dept. C.M.
F. TAYLOR & CO., Printers, Blackpool.

BOLTON

WHITEHEADS FURS
Foremost in Fashion & Fully Guaranteed
THE FUR STORE
DEANSGATE, BOLTON

CLOTHES OF QUALITY
Moderate Charges
at H. & S. SENIOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors and Raincoat Specialists.
Aquatite, Wayfarer, Procella Raincoats from 21/-
35, CHURCHGATE PHONE 3558
Own Materials Made Up

Norvic and Mascot
Shoes for Women
from
C. H. BESWICK
3-5 CHURCHGATE PHONE 324

Ashleys Wool Stores
for
all the best makes
in
WOOLS and UNDERWEAR
1-4 Market Hall Tele. 2977

GLOVES WILFRED **JOHNSON**
Oxford St & Market St.

LIVERPOOL

ALSOP BROTHERS
(COAL) LTD.
Coal and Coke Merchants
35 and 37 TUNNEL ROAD
TEL. WAVERTREE 308

CHARLES & Co.
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(Continued)

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(Continued)

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82 MON

NOTHING can work me damage except myself. The harm that I sustain I carry about with me.—BERNARD.

Daily Features

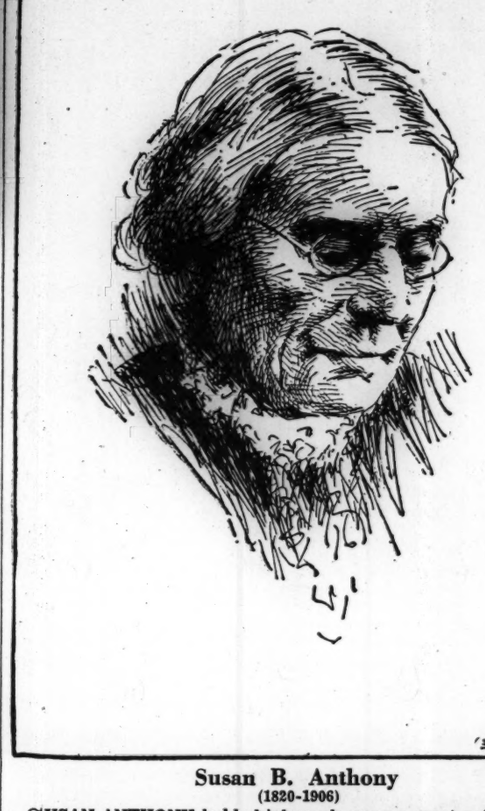
THE purpose of an injury is to vex and trouble me. Now nothing can do that to him who is truly valiant.—JOHNSON.

Six of One—

Monitor Camera Club from F. Zeigler, Philadelphia

Some Fluffy Bundles of Barks

Lines About Leaders—XXVIII



Susan B. Anthony
(1820-1906)

SUSAN ANTHONY holds high rank among great reformers.
She assumed the work of changing men's views of women;
And the hard task of changing women's views of themselves.
She was born in a little village of Massachusetts in 1820.
She had a good education and a lovely home until she was 17.
Then, one day, her father broke the news of his bankruptcy.
Teaching being a respectable career, Susan became a teacher.
She took charge of a school at a salary of $3 a week.
In the next village the same work paid $12 to a man.
How can such injustice exist? mused the girl indignantly.
Later, she was appointed to another school at a higher salary.
There again another man received four times as much as she did.
From then, success as a teacher did not satisfy her any more.
Her whole desire turned toward public life, social service.
She knew that she would have to create a place, of course.
But how to do it was a question to which she found no answer.

MEANWHILE, other women were solving the problem for her.
In 1848, a newspaper printed this modest announcement:
"A convention to discuss the social, civil and religious
Rights of women will be held in the town hall at Seneca Falls."
This "Hen Convention" was pronounced as defying the Bible.
Yet Susan hastened to get in touch with these fellow thinkers.

SHE was then a member of the New York Teachers Association.
The only right of women in the meetings was to listen to men.
In a session the subject under discussion happened to be:
Why is a teacher not as respected as a lawyer or a doctor?
For many hours men deplored the fact, but offered no solution.
Finally, Susan rose, declaring: *Do you not see that if society says that woman has not brains enough to be a lawyer or a doctor but plenty to be a teacher, the men who deign to teach tacitly admit that they have no more brains than a woman?*
Then, all that the men found to do was to adjourn for the day.

TO ONE like Susan Anthony, ideas and action were inseparable.
Now she must urge the public to claim rights for women.
She set out on an organization tour in the State of New York.
Housewives slammed doors in her face most of the time.
They had husbands, thank God, to look after their interests.
Yet, in 1854, Susan could organize a convention at Albany.
Soon after she obtained permission to address the Legislature.
And onward she went with lectures and campaigns in all states.
Later, she wished to test her own right to the suffrage.
After she had voted, she was arrested, tried and heavily fined.
However, people slowly grew accustomed to these views.
There was no more question of Adam's rib in controversies.
Susan was 64 when she recorded real progress in the cause.
At last she had decided to take a holiday and to go abroad.
When the papers announced it, showers of telegrams followed.
And, on returning, she found a beautiful home awaiting her.

YET she elected to resume her tours throughout the country.
In 1893, a first world's council of women assembled in Chicago.
One year it was held in London, another year in Berlin.
Susan attended both amid the glorious cheers of 27 countries.
Failure is impossible, she concluded in her last speech.
Few women lived a more combatant life than Susan Anthony.
The stirring fight continued after she passed on in 1906.
And today the world is benefiting by her untiring devotion.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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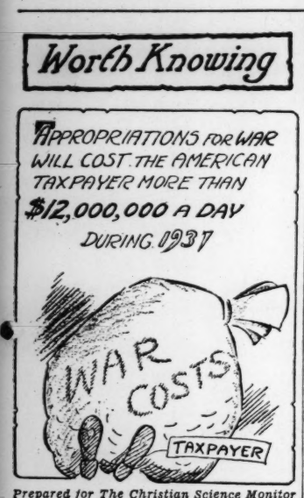
—And Half a Dozen of the Other

Monitor Camera Club from Art Hellberg, McGregor, Iowa

Sextuplets of Spanieldom

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

How It's Divided

The year's war cost of $4,500,000,000 includes appropriations for the War and Navy Departments, payment of the bonus, expense of Veterans' Administration, and interest on the public debt due to war.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A PHILADELPHIA reader dips back into the past and extracts this quotation by—well, the name forms part of the cryptogram, and since the quotation contains a number of short words, it should not be too difficult.

"EVIROB GSLHV DSL ZIV KZGRVMG RM ZWEVIHRGB ZMW ULITREV DILMTH ZIV GSV VLVIH LU VCXVOOVMXV."—NLSZNNVW.

2. Letter Changing

THE SKIP to JUMP change in 9 moves the other day was solved in 7 by a Norristown, Penna., reader: Skip, Slip, Slop, Plop, Poop, Pomp, Pump, Jump. And while skipping and jumping up and down the scale, try this one which is shared by a Greenlawn, L. I., reader: Changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, change STAIR to TREAD in 11 moves—or fewer.

3. Transposition

FROM Harrogate, England, we have this transposition. The letters in the word defined by the first line may be transposed to form a new word as defined in the second line. Likewise, the letters may again be juggled to form another word as defined in the third line:

1. **Pick me, I'm white,**
2. **Now black as night,**
3. **A mountain height.**

4. Chasing the Hours

AT CERTAIN times during the day the minute hand of a clock or watch overtakes the hour hand. How many times does this occur in 24 hours? And why?

5 Rebus

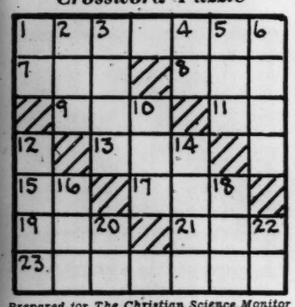
A 13-LETTER word is represented by the following. The lines below give a clue, and although a long word is called for, it should not take long.

CON
CON
CON

Designing to look down at me;
And also coming down, I see.

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Ant
7. Worthless leaving
8. Watch-chain
9. Eternity
11. Accomplish
13. A play upon words
15. Musical note
17. Shrub
19. Collection of sayings
21. Sphere
23. Muteness

Down

1. River in Italy
2. Wrath
3. Cease
4. Provided that
5. Length measure
6. Very black
10. A dried fruit
12. Interjection
14. Gaseous element
16. Cuckoo
18. Part of a circle
20. Mordndin dye
22. Have existence

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

Children's Corner

How Bolenius Bear Was Outstripped

"JOHN has gone to a school picnic," said Ferdinand the white poodle to Isabella the rag doll, as they sat on the grass in the bright afternoon sun.

"He's going to be in some races," said Bolenius Bear from the doorway of Ferdinand's doghouse, where he had been put for a nap.

"Is Ann going to be in the races too?" asked Christopher Cricket, who was amusing himself by taking long hops and then resting between hops.

"No," said Isabella the rag doll. "Ann is not old enough to race. But her mother took her to watch John run in the races at the school picnic."

"What kinds of races?" asked Bartholomew Frog gruffly. He was perched on the edge of his lily pond, watching Christopher Cricket hop. He always spoke gruffly, his voice was so low and deep, but he was really very happy living in the lily pond and singing with Christopher Cricket every evening.

"Different kinds of races," said Ferdinand the white poodle. "I even heard him say that one was going to be a leap-frog race. Now how do you suppose children could have a leap-frog race?"

"Probably they pretend they're frogs," said Bartholomew, "and then they leap."

"Let's have some races ourselves," said Bolenius Bear, hopping around on one foot. "I'm tired of being still."

"That's a fine idea," said Ferdinand, shaking his curly, flopping ears. "Let's all stand here at the edge of the grass and race to the pool."

"That would never do," objected Isabella the rag doll. "I should be going so fast that I could not stop, and I should fall in."

"That's so," said Christopher Cricket. "So should I."

"Then let's start at the edge of the pool and race to the end of the grass," suggested Ferdinand.

"But that is uphill," said Bartholomew Frog. "Who ever heard of racing uphill?"

Bolenius Bear scratched his right ear with his right paw. "I don't know why we shouldn't race uphill," he said. "It's uphill for everyone, so that makes it perfectly fair."

"All right," said Isabella. She walked down to the edge of Bartholomew's pool, patting her yellow yarn hair and smoothing out her green and white striped dress as she went. The others followed, except Bartholomew, who was already there.

Off They All Went

They all stood in a line at the edge of the lily pool. "One-two-three—go!" said Ferdinand.

Off went everyone. Isabella and Bolenius Bear each ran on two feet, but Ferdinand galloped on all fours. Christopher Cricket and Bartholomew Frog took very long hops, and did not rest a bit between hops.

Ferdinand reached the edge of the grass first. Next came Bartholomew Frog, who used just three hops to get there. Christopher Cricket took four hops, and was next. Isabella came after Christopher, picking up her skirt as she ran.

Bolenius Bear was last of all. He came puffing up after Isabella and said, "Well, that was fun! And I suppose *somebody* had to be last!"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Stars

HAVE pictures of famous actors and actresses, motion picture stars, musicians (if you have a musical group), or characters from operas (if it is an opera-going group), or artists (if it is an artistic group). Place these along the wall.

Now pair your guests, and give each pair a complete make-up kit. Crepe paper, newspaper, props, such as umbrellas, canes and as many pieces of old lace, shawls, old-fashioned hats and bonnets as the garret will yield, are now placed at the disposal of your guests, who are invited to make up as some famous pair. Each is supposed to be as helpful to his partner as possible, with not only the costumes, but with the make-up.

Guests enjoy this little excursion into the theatrical world, and it gives a warm happy atmosphere with which to start off an evening. Your couples may even be called upon to act out a little of their parts, in a short trial or audition, with a vote by the rest of the guests as to the best couple.—Amy B., Brooklyn.

A Gentleman

THE real gentleman should be gentle in everything, at least in everything that depends on himself—carriage, temper, constructions, aims, desires. He ought therefore to be mild, calm, quiet, even temperate, not hasty in judgment, not exorbitant in ambition, not overbearing, not proud, not rapacious, not oppressive; for these things are contrary to gentleness.—*Hare.*

In Lighter Vein

Loving Mother

The public-spirited lady met the little boy on the street. Something about his appearance halted her.

"Little boy, haven't you any home?" she asked.

"Oh, yes'm. I've got a home."

"And loving parents?"

"Yes'm."

"I'm afraid you do not know what affection really is. Do your parents look after your moral welfare?"

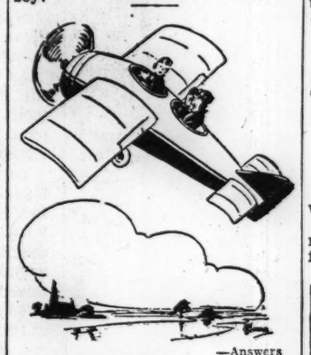
"Yes'm."

"Are they bringing you up to be a good and helpful citizen?"

"Yes'm."

"Will you ask your mother to come and hear me talk on 'When Does a Mother's Duty to Her Child Begin?' at 2 o'clock next Monday afternoon in Lyceum Hall?"

"What's the matter with you, Ma! Don't you know me? I'm your little boy!"



—Answers

"How'm I doin'?"
"Fine—keep it up."

Geographical Note

Teacher: "Now, if the donkey's head points to the north, where does his tail point to?"

Small Boy (bravely): "To the ground."

A Snap

Said one actor to another, "Have you many lines to speak in the new play?"

"No," was the reply; "I'm taking the part of the husband."—*Calendar.*

Daily Anecdote

Only Another Year or Two

JOSEPH LINCOLN, well known for his Cape Cod folks, was asked how he liked a certain lecture he had recently attended. In answer he related the following story:

A stranger entered a church in the middle of the sermon and took a seat in the back pew. After a while he began to fidget. Leaning over to a white-haired man at his side, evidently an old member of the congregation, he whispered, "How long has he been preaching?"

"Thirty or forty years, I think," answered the old man, "I don't recall exactly."

"Well, then I'll stay," decided the stranger. "He must be nearly done."

There's Grit for You!

An operator in oil, who had made a great deal of money, was telling an acquaintance of his early trials with dry wells, and how at one time he sank his last available penny. "But was I downhearted or discouraged?" he inquired.

The acquaintance observed that in a similar situation he should have been decidedly depressed.

"I wasn't," said the financial genius. "I gritted my teeth and borrowed $50,000 from my brother."

Lost and Found

"Here, Tommy," called Mrs. Jones to her neighbor's little boy, "run along and put this parcel on the bus."

"Which bus?"

"Any bus," replied Mrs. Jones. "It's me husband's lunch and he works in the lost property office."—*Ashington Collieries Magazine.*

True Story

"Bobby, will you have pie or ice cream?"

"Pie."

"Pie what?"

"Pie first."

Bring It Right Back

"Are you sure this century plant will bloom every hundred years?"

"Yes'm. If it doesn't, you bring it right back, and we'll cheerfully refund your money!"

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Mother and Daughter Sets

MRS. V. L., left widowed and with a very small income, wished to find some means of making a living for herself and small daughter other than a job which would mean long hours of separation for them. Since needlework seemed the best immediate solution, she made up what she called "Mother and Daughter" sets from several attractive apron patterns. Her idea came from the fact that her own little girl had always delighted to have an apron "just like Mother's" when she helped in the kitchen. (And if you, too, find this idea practical, be sure to remember how important pockets are to little girls—and their mothers!)

The aprons proved such a successful venture that soon she had added mother and daughter sets of sunbonnets, small and large mixing bowls, muffin tins, and bread pans to further carry out the suggestion of child training in the interesting field of preparing meals.

There were handkerchiefs in all the apron pockets and with every set there was a small potholder and a large one. These thoughtful little extras made many a sale.—Mrs. D. C. K., Houston, Mo.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Companionship

Los Angeles

WHEN Henry Allen Elkins, retired railroad man, went to live with Mr. and Mrs. Jay A. Smith of this city, he found a new world of sunshine and happiness in the person of little Jimmie Smith, aged 2. The child filled an empty place in the elderly man's heart, and a warm companionship sprang up between them. Stories of railroading adventures, told and retold, were always new to the child; and the love and confidence of the child were ever new to the man.

Recently, Mr. Elkins passed on. A handwritten will found in his effects bequeathed an estate consisting of a house and lot to Jimmie. A reservation provides that the property cannot be sold until the child reaches the age of 25, in order that the income may be used for his education.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Careless pronunciations (I. H. S.)—The correspondent, an Englishman, good-naturedly draws attention to some of the mispronunciations he has heard in New England:

intullergence for *in-tel'-ih-jense*
posserbilerty for *pos-ih-bil'-ih-ty*
abilerty for *a-bil'-ih-ty*
juntlemen for *jen'-t'l-men*
tulerfone for *tel'-e-fone*
Latn for *Lat'-in*
jully for *jel'-y*
notus for *no'-tis*
merut for *mer'-it*
Parus for *Par'-is*
celerbrate for *cel'-e-brate*

Hm-m! We wonder what sort of company our learned friend has been keeping. However, if the shoe fits—

Foreign words (F. U.)—The correspondent wonders what is meant by the verbal display in the following sentence, taken from a recent magazine:

Now that the subjugation of Ethiopia is a *fait accompli*, the League is adopting a *uti possidetis* attitude.

Translated into simple English, the sentence might well read:

Now that the conquest of Ethiopia is an accomplished fact, the League is adopting the policy of "to the victor belong the spoils."

The French *fait accompli* may be rendered "accomplished fact, something accomplished (so that it is past arguing)"; and the Latin *uti possidetis* (*u'-ti pos-ih-dee'-tis*), literally, "as you possess," is applied to the granting to belligerents of what they have acquired.

Now for a comment. And since H. W. Fowler (*Modern English Usage*, p. 193) has phrased it with more restraint, we let him say it for us:

> Display of superior knowledge is as great a vulgarity as display of superior wealth—greater, indeed, inasmuch as knowledge should tend more definitely than wealth towards discretion and good manners. That is the guiding principle alike in the using and in the pronouncing of French words in English writing and talk. To use French words that your reader or hearer does not know or does not fully understand, to pronounce them as if you were one of the select few to whom French is second nature when he is not of those few (and it is 10,000 to 1 that neither you nor he will be so), is inconsiderate and rude.

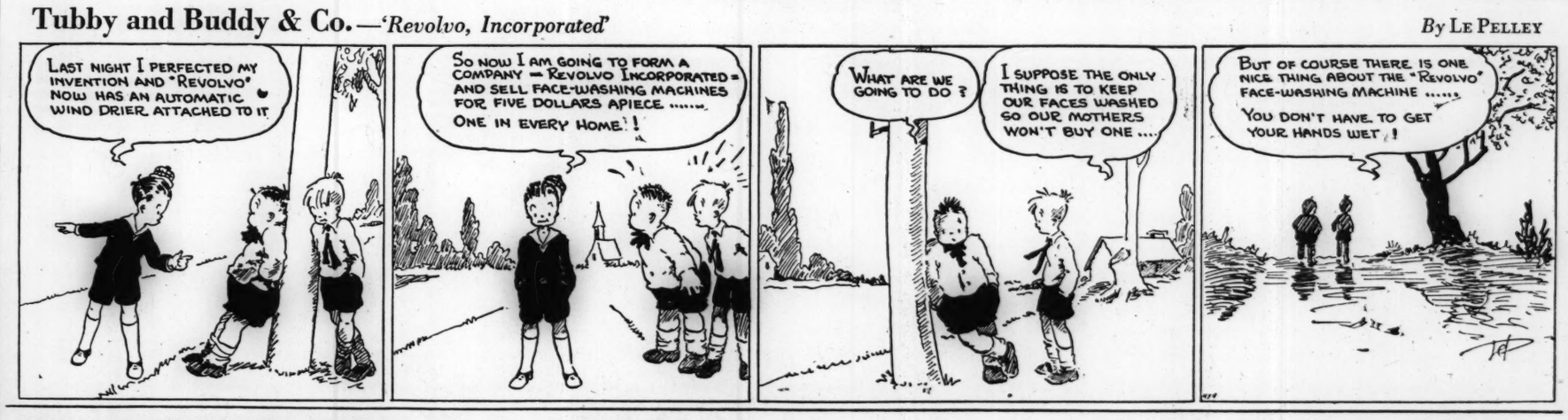
Yes, by all means, let us talk plain English. And if we do have any canaries in our speech, for pity's sake let us not liberate them among the sparrows.

Be Calm

BE CALM in arguing: for fierceness makes
Error a fault, and truth discourtesy.
Why should I feel another man's mistakes,
More than his sickness or infirmity?
In love I should: but anger is not love,
Nor wisdom neither; therefore gently move.
—*George Herbert.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*'Revolvo, Incorporated'*

By LE PELLEY


LAST NIGHT I PERFECTED MY INVENTION AND "REVOLVO" NOW HAS AN AUTOMATIC WIND DRIER ATTACHED TO IT
SO NOW I AM GOING TO FORM A COMPANY = REVOLVO INCORPORATED = AND SELL FACE-WASHING MACHINES FOR FIVE DOLLARS APIECE ..... ONE IN EVERY HOME!
WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO ?
I SUPPOSE THE ONLY THING IS TO KEEP OUR FACES WASHED SO OUR MOTHERS WON'T BUY ONE ....
BUT OF COURSE THERE IS ONE NICE THING ABOUT THE "REVOLVO" FACE-WASHING MACHINE ..... YOU DON'T HAVE TO GET YOUR HANDS WET!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Climbing Party Calls a Halt*

By THE HAGERS

THE MOUNTAIN GOAT SAID, "I'D SUGGEST THAT YOU PITCH CAMP NEAR HERE AND REST.
THEN MAKE YOUR SUMMIT DASH AT DAWN." "SOUNDS GOOD," AND JOE REPRESSED A YAWN.
THE GOAT KNEW OF A SHELTERED SPOT; AND SOON OUR EVENING MEAL WAS HOT..
"TO SHOW HOW I IMPROVE WHEN FED, I THINK I'LL YODEL!" THREATENED TED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Does the League Need Reform, or Do We?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR recently published a group of articles discussing the crisis in peace efforts which the Italian conquest of Ethiopia has brought into focus. The title of this series, "Does the League Need Reform or Do We?" suggests the innermost issue which must be faced and which thus far has been obscured by loose talk about the failure of the League of Nations.

A re-examination of the League Covenant and its methods is in order, but in re-examining the Covenant let us not fail to re-examine ourselves. Has the League failed, or have we? Does the League need reform or do we?

The approach to a true understanding of these lessons must be through individual and national self-examination and correction, and the cause of peace demands the thoughtful support of clear thinkers in appraising these lessons. The need is for humility, not dogmatism, and it is in the spirit of search for those reliable footsteps of peace, along which human brotherhood may approach spiritual reality, that we offer such conclusions as seem persuasive to us:

1. Shouldn't the assertion of the failure of sanctions be questioned? Sanctions did not fail to halt Italy because sanctions were never made operative. Sanctions did not prove powerless to enforce peace; *unapplied* sanctions proved powerless to enforce peace.

The fact is that the application of economic and financial embargoes on Italy was half-hearted and half-way, and when the only effective embargo, the only effective sanction—that on oil—came tardily to the fore, it was not even adopted. Sanctions have not been tested, and the failure of the members of the League to stop Italy arose not from the weakness of sanctions as a rule and as a method, but from *unwillingness* to apply them.

2. But if the League was unwilling to apply sanctions after unanimously reaching the verdict that Italy was the aggressor, does it not show itself impotent to enforce peace, and does not the League stand as a self-confessed failure—wrong in intent and impractical in operation? If the failure of a life guard who doesn't swim proves that life guarding is mistaken in intent and impractical in operation, then the League is a failure.

The League has not failed; we have failed the League. Because the nations have thus far gravely faltered in devotion and support of collective peace, what man will say that progress lies in abandoning the cause of collective peace?

If the League did not exist today, whatever its faults and shortcomings, we should need to create it. The League—the association of nations and peoples in the cause of common justice and common security—is a right idea and when we fail to utilize it, let us not charge it with the faults which belong to us.

Now the fact that *unapplied* sanctions—not sanctions themselves—have proved impotent, the fact that we have failed the League, not the League us—these facts do not mitigate failure; they allocate the responsibility for failure. The issue is not whether nations can act together to enforce peace, but how they may achieve the will to act together to enforce peace.

No final or complete answer to this question has presented itself, but do not the incidents of Manchuria and Ethiopia justify these conclusions:

1. There is one controlling weakness in the philosophy and the organization of the League. It is an error of false emphasis; it is the error of putting the enforcement of peace ahead of the achievement of justice. It is the error of attempting to coerce nations from war before attempting to rectify the conditions which bring about war. In a word, can we escape the conclusion that we cannot expect to prevent a nation from altering the status quo by war until we are prepared to alter the status quo by peace?

2. Throughout human history, neither tribal community nor civilized state has been able to enforce law unless that community or that state were able to rewrite law. The controlling weakness of the League, therefore, resides in the fact that League members have thus far taken no step of consequence to modify an unjust treaty or to right a single wrong in international law. The League has not done this because its members have not been willing to do so. Until the nations are willing to revise bad international law, they cannot enforce good international law. Until the nations are willing to right international grievances by peace, they will find it difficult, if not impossible, to prevent nations from attempting to right even supposed grievances by war. Enduring peace cannot precede justice; it will accompany justice.

3. Article XIX of the League Covenant provides for the revision of treaties. But significantly it is a preceding article—XVI—which calls for the automatic application of sanctions whenever the League finds that a member has violated the Covenant. Does not the unwillingness to apply sanctions—to enforce peace—stem instinctively and implicitly from the unwillingness to promote justice, to revise law, to rectify wrongs?

Can we morally expect to succeed in preventing the revision of treaties *in war* until we are willing and able to revise treaties *in peace?* Can we expect successfully to utilize the League as a court to enforce law unless we are willing to utilize the League on needful occasion as a legislature to revise law? Must not Article XIX—thus far deserted and dust-worn—precede Article XVI in spirit, in emphasis, and in facts?

No Relief From Politics

DISMISSAL of seven WPA staff members in Oklahoma on charges of political activity is another reminder of the difficulty of keeping politics out of relief administration, particularly at long range from Washington. The circumstances surrounding the case also point, however, to some other conclusions that may be important in connection with the gradual return of relief to state and local responsibility.

It happens that the shake-up, coming at this time, may throw some obstacles in the path of Representative Josh Lee, for whom some of the persons were said to have worked and who is a candidate for nomination to the Senate in a run-off primary against Governor E. W. Marland. The workers involved are probably victims of a zeal, either on the part of themselves or the State Administrator, which Mr. Lee would not have asked.

But the irony in the situation is that, according to the opinion of many Oklahomans, the state organization in the hands of Governor Marland, against which Mr. Lee has made an uphill fight, is a vastly more flagrant machine using state pay-roll time for political purposes than would be represented in any possible assistance to the young Congressman from WPA junior administrators.

This is worth noting with reference to the current expectation that a return of relief to local and state hands will mean an increased economy and sense of responsibility. In general, that assumption is true, but it will take actual local vigilance to make the assumption work. There is no use imagining that state and local politics are cleaner than they are. If relief is to be well handled at home, home rule standards must be improved, too.

Is It an Automoplane?

OR AN aeromobile? Pennsylvania authorities are puzzled as to how to classify the new flivver gyro which folds up its wings—beg pardon, rotors—for a roll down the boulevard. They are undecided whether to issue a set of license plates to it as an automobile or have a number painted on it and register it as an airplane.

Possibly after the bureaucratic fashion they will do both and collect a double set of fees, as in the case of automobiles occasionally seen sporting, by force of circumstances, the registration plates of two or three states at once. But that will not accord with the desire of the United States Department of Commerce in sponsoring this and other experimental ships to bring down the price of flying to within the reach of the everyday American.

It is always annoying when an object refuses to be either one thing or the other. Think how much discomfort the salamander has caused to the classifiers of the animal kingdom. Even back in cretaceous times, the terrible-looking but herb-eating triceratops probably thought it was enough to have to watch out for the big snake-like mosasaurus or fish-bodied plesiosaurus when he waded into a marsh.

But the amphibians and their ilk have an undoubted advantage if they can maintain it. There is no one but would like to cruise down the road till he met a traffic jam, take to the air over the first red light, see what's beyond the crest of the next cloud and then resort to the road again if the air gets too thick with fellow sojourners. Yes, if the designers of the autogyro can just squeeze a pair of pontoons in somewhere between the wheels, some joy-riding Americans doubtless will not kick at buying a motorboat license for it, too.

Technique of Law Enforcement

SOLUTION of major crimes in the United States has been all too frequently handicapped by failure of local police forces to co-operate with state and federal officers. The possibility of remedying this condition should be increased with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's decision to make the National Police Academy a permanent part of its training school.

According to J. Edgar Hoover, head of the F. B. I., the plan briefly is this: Three training sessions will be held annually and students will be selected from state, county, and local police forces. Applications will be received from the heads of departments desiring to send men.

The benefits to be derived from such a course should include not only training in the modern technique of battling crime, but better understanding between police forces—a co-operative attitude which has been needed. This in turn should result in adoption of uniform methods eliminating the blundering and duplication of work so often evident in the solution of crimes.

The F. B. I. under the direction of Mr. Hoover has made an excellent start toward eradicating lawlessness in America and it deserves the co-operation of local, county, and state police in its attempt to co-ordinate American police methods.

To Banish the Slum

Book News of the Day

A TECHNIQUE of conquering American slums—a method for protecting innumerable lives from exposure to deterioration and disaster—is worked out in SLUMS AND HOUSING, by James Ford and several collaborators (Harvard University Press, 2 vols. $10).

Slums mean not merely the drifted odds and ends of a city but homes of wage earners unable to pay for better rooms: boys and girls, fathers and mothers, homeless men, derelicts, all tumbled together in the poorest blocks or crannies.

Most American city dwellers do not know their slums. Such unhappy areas exist in New York, they have heard. The survey directed by Mr. Ford identifies the characteristics of slums to be found in large cities through America, often familiar to their residents but not recognized for what they are.

While of use to many a community, this study concentrates on New York City. With its slums a century old, New York was the first city in the United States to become aware of its housing problem, has given it more care than any other, has pioneered and produced model tenement legislation—and still has more than a million persons whose lives are being "injured by conditions of housing or of slum living."

Genuine progress has been made in the housing of families of low income in New York during the past two generations, Mr. Ford reports. Some of the adult crime there today he attributes to conditions now partly outgrown.

Antislum emphasis since 1932 has turned to a policy of new construction rather than reliance on restrictive legislation or private effort. Aims are mounting toward slum prevention.

Though this new task forecasts labor for several generations or more, Mr. Ford courageously discerns and claims the ideal. "The progress so far registered in housing reform," as he appraises it, "has been of value in removing some of the many factors in domestic environment that thwart individual development—crowding, insanitation, inconvenience, lack of privacy and so on."

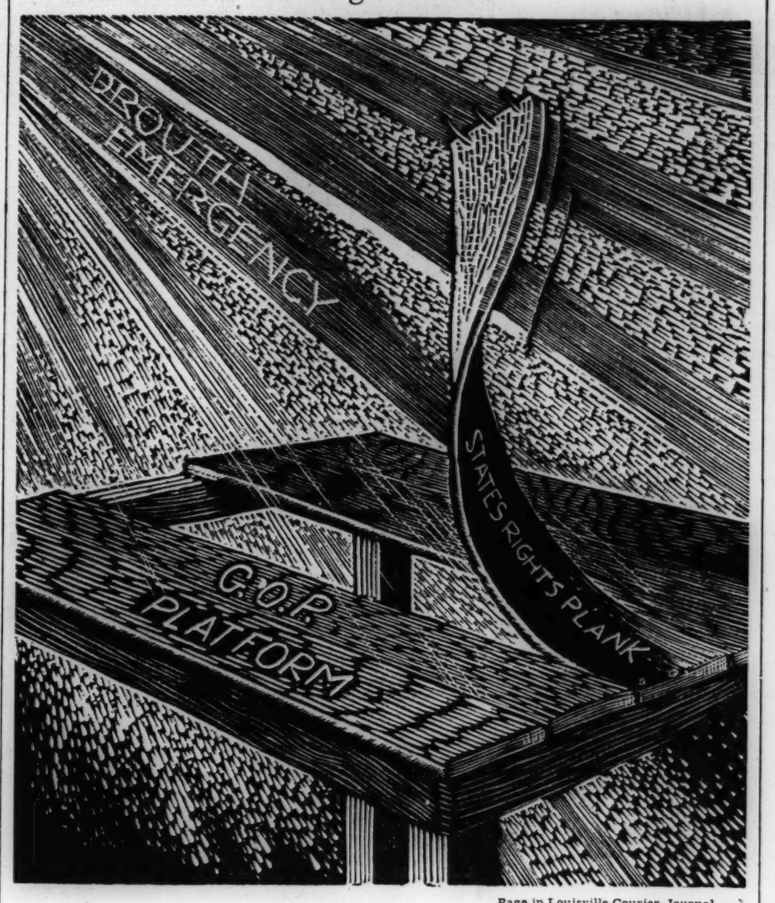
Banishing of slums is no mechanical business which can be bought and paid for. Neither is there any short cut. Mr. Ford goes beyond the praiseworthy remaking of slum neighborhoods to the remaking of the thinking which produced and is still producing slums.

To insure good home conditions for all in the cities, he foresees that nothing less will suffice than the well-rounded development of the character of all citizens. Recognition is needed, he points out, that "the chief cause of slums is human selfishness and that the elimination of slums involves a fundamental change in attitudes."

Effective social policy, he adds, is a product of character.

These two volumes record the first extensive urban study of housing in its many American aspects. They were prepared and published under the auspices of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. F. W. C.

Making It Buckle



Page in Louisville Courier-Journal

They Live by the Turn of the Tide

MY FRIEND nudged me and drew my attention to a tallish person just crossing the road. I noted, for whatever divulgement might be forthcoming, broad shoulders, neat dress, even step and curious slant of the head as if—well, as if she might have dropped something last week in that very spot and was still keeping an eye open for it.

"She's a beachcomber, her husband is one, too. Yes, really. They've done it all their lives. It's their occupation. They live in a houseboat over in the harbor," and then proudly, "they're friends of mine."

It was a wild night the following week when we went to call on the beachcombers. We picked our way through mud and sodden fields with a cold wet wind in our faces. In the distance an oil lamp gave a blurred glow against which the dim outline of the houseboat took shape. A perilous plank bridge led to it but once aboard the Thalassa we were safe from rain and wind, with a pleasing rocking motion of the sea about us and a tiny coal fire to warm ourselves by. It was like being in the captain's cabin of a little steamer; everything was tidy, trim and shipshape. The walls were hung with charts—weather reports and tides, maps of the harbor and near-by coast.

Mrs. "Beachcomber," cherry faced and bright eyed, greeted us. Mr. "Beachcomber" arrived shortly after our appearance. He apologized for being late but explained that it had been such a good night for work with a lantern. The strong wind that had been blowing from the west for days had lowered long stretches of the beach. "And when the fine sand is blown away," he chuckled, "there's a heap of things for anyone."

* * *

As they talked, Mrs. "Beachcomber's" hands were running through a box on the table. In it were coins, many modern French and English ones, one with the words "Sir Bevois, Southampton," clearly discernible and the date 1791. There were rings and brooches, necklaces, scissors, pocketknives, tiepins, beads and buttons—things of no value, things of considerable value which might find their original owners or failing that would fetch a price in the second-hand shops.

"But where do they come from?" I exclaimed, and Mr. "Beachcomber" smiled broadly.

"There are thousands of people using this English east shore in the summer. They lose things here and there that sink down into the sand and are only revealed when the winter gales drive the sand away to a depth of several inches. Sometimes things come from the ships passing through the Channel, and sometimes the things are so old that they come from no one knows where."

Mr. "Beachcomber" has been beachcombing for nearly twenty winters and to prove what a likely trade it is he brought out his account books, all kept in the clear minute hand that had drawn the maps and done the charts hanging on the walls.

"Here was a good month." He pointed to a certain November. "I found nearly £10 in silver and copper then in addition to many small articles. Now, here's my best day this winter," and he pointed proudly to a total of 14s. 6½d., "and that's not including this!" He held up a seventeenth century silver coin whose date, 1698, I could just make out.

* * *

Tons of useful timber and other supplies come in on the waves. Rarely do the beachcombers have to buy any coal; a sufficient quantity for their use comes to them, working shorewards with a ground swell from sunken steamers.

The Thalassa is equipped with a variety of furniture of many miscellaneous treasures—deck chairs, tables, every conceivable kind of box and basket. A rush one of which Mrs. "Beachcomber" is especially fond was glimpsed in the distance one day. She waited for the waves to bring it to her and found when it arrived at her feet that it was full of green and tender lettuce! Another such sea-bring was the great bunches of bananas washed in from some fruit ship.

How these folk do work! Out early when the sand lies undisturbed after the night, out late when a combination of tide and wind gives good promise—dozens of beachcombers, serious, intent, patient, not speaking to each other while hunting but all on good terms, respecting the rights of each one to the sand. And was it a good life? No need to answer. The rugged happiness both the beachcombers showed, the sense of high adventure each entertained, was answer sufficient. Moreover, these quiet, watchful-eyed folk called beachcombers serve in no small measure — keeping the beaches tidy, returning valued belongings to their owners when possible and otherwise accepting the bounty of sand and sea as compensation. E. Y.

North . . South . . East . . West

Precepts and Practices

By Frank L. Perrin

AMONG the reports of Sunday sermons which appear regularly in many of the newspapers which come to my desk, I frequently discover much of interest. It is true, of course, that the excerpts printed are often quite brief, and too incomplete to permit more than a cursory survey of these sermons as they were prepared and delivered. Indulging in a cautious introspective survey, it is discovered that in reading these a possibly unconscious preference is given to the efforts of the preachers who expound the doctrinal theories of the Methodist faith. Earlier associations, and the ease with which a picture of the speaker and his surroundings is recalled, combine to form a sympathetic setting.

It is interesting, and probably symptomatic of the trend of thought generally, that many of the Sunday sermons now reproduced, in whole or in part in newspapers in all parts of the United States, deal generously and comprehensively with the problems which concern us all, individually and collectively. These problems are those of government and of the interests and responsibilities, not so much of those who govern as of those who are governed.

* * *

As might be expected, it is discovered that in stating these problems and in the effort to point a sane and safe way to their solution, those who thus preach and teach seem to have forgotten whatever differences may still exist in formal creeds and tenets of denominational faith, and in the absence of these to have revealed in their own thinking a new light which discloses a true universally embracing brotherhood.

Those of the laity, traditionally self-sufficient in their own estimation, and perhaps smugly so in the estimation of their clerical brethren, have not always accorded to the clergy the ability, or the right, except by sufferance, to discuss purely mundane affairs either in or out of the pulpit. It has been insisted that politics and religion do not mix. And so it has been deemed entirely proper, according to this more or less comfortable theory, for the layman to pursue his own way through the week while generously permitting the preacher to theorize cautiously in his Sunday sermon.

But something seems to have happened, meanwhile. Either the layman has forgotten to take Sunday off from his worldly thinking, or the minister, irking under imposed restraints, has stepped out a little farther into the world. I am inclined to believe that we have witnessed a little of both these. More and more it is apparent that whatever is wrong is so because of the failure to think aright. It is time for those, whether in the pulpit, in the schools or colleges, in business, in editorial offices, or in homes, to realize and proclaim, as Bishop Leonard of the Methodist Church said recently, "Only as we come to know God's love will we find expression of it in our lives, and with it less confusion and more harmony among ourselves."

* * *

Bishop Leonard offers no plea of confession and avoidance for himself or for his church. But it is quite apparent that he would believe any defense futile and insincere if he and his church were to neglect the responsibilities and duties now imposed and realized. It may be that in his appraisal and diagnosis, the Bishop is somewhat too much inclined to regard the symptoms he discovers as alarming. He regards the present as an "age of confusions." These confusions, it may be, are due to the continuing effort to adapt human thought to new theories, new processes, and new philosophies. But this evolutionary process is not dangerous if the methods followed are sane and the end sought is unselfish.

There must come, either gradually or precipitately, occasionally or frequently, these periods of readjustment and realignment. Thought is progressive and, in a sense, creative. By its own activity and initiative it poses economic, political and social problems in new and ever-changing forms. It is in our ability or lack of ability to readjust ourselves and readapt our own relations to each other that our continued happiness and prosperity are assured or imperiled.

The changing, fermenting, chemicalizing processes of human thought are not alarming, neither are they to be dreaded as dangerous manifestations of power. Momentarily, perhaps, these processes may appear disconcerting. But they cannot be destructive except as they destroy themselves. It may require some faith and much understanding to see, in the confusions referred to by the Bishop, the operation of that clarifying process now so greatly needed.

The Wide Horizon

Youth Does Its Part for Peace

By S. Ralph Harlow

[Extracts From a Radio Address Over Station WIXAL]

DURING the World War I served in France with the American Expeditionary Force. There, amid the carnage of war I dedicated myself to work for the end of war. I dared to believe that what the statesmen told us might prove true; that this was a war to end war. How utterly disillusioned, we, who held that ideal, have become, since the guns ceased their mad thunder; and the growing demands for more guns and more munitions with which to wage a bigger and more disastrous war have filled the air.

Today the whole machinery of war is being oiled up for use on a moment's notice. Guns, gases, shells, warships and the plans of war staffs for lining up the workers and the youth of the nations to kill each other are being rushed to completion.

When the war came to a close I went back to the Near East where I was on the faculty of an American college in Smyrna. No group suffered more than the student generation of those after-war years, more especially the youth of Europe and the Near East. The suffering and poverty among students, particularly in the Central European countries and in Turkey, led to the forming of an International Student Aid movement which began to render service to the students who were in direst need.

In a short time student groups, which had received help, began to contribute to other groups in greater need. This was especially true of the German students. No student group in Europe showed a greater desire for peace and for mutual understanding than did those German students whom I met in several of our international conferences.

* * *

As the need for actual relief became less crying the students were unwilling to give up their friendships and their contacts and out of the European Student Relief came the organization known as International Student Service. Nearly fifty countries have taken part in the activities of this organization and each year world conferences have been held. The spirit of this movement, binding together students of so many countries, is expressed in the declaration of purpose they adopted. It reads as follows:

> We believe that the task of spreading fellowship is essentially spiritual; that it is an expression of the real nature of the world and of that Power which, without distinction of creed, we believe to be working for the fulfillment of the destiny of mankind. We seek a world partnership of fully developed communities in which every individual is able to achieve his highest development in the service of mankind. We do not seek uniformity. We seek a unity which is expressed in many different ways.

As these students met together in conference a deep desire to work for world peace grew among them. As one student expressed it, "For the first time in my life I met students from lands which had until then been but colored spots on the map. And I discovered that, in spite of the differences of color, language and environment, these students of other lands were much like myself, with similar aspirations and ideals. No longer can I think of their countries as inhabited by strangers whom I know only by group names, German, Hungarian, Russian or Czech. These colored spots on the map of the world are now homes of my friends."

* * *

Now it becomes increasingly difficult to think of dropping poison gas or hurling bombs on the "homes of your friends." One of the most tragic facts of our present terrific hour is that the statesmen and the militarists, the warmongers and the munition makers, the yellow press and the superpatriots have so behaved and so talked as to arouse again hatred, nationalism and militarism. Nobody dares say today, any more than anyone dared say it in 1914, that he actually wants war, but the old men are preparing for war and preparing the minds of youth to become once again slaves of the war machine.

But there is heard a murmur of protest from among the thinking students of the world. One of the most hopeful influences in our generation is what James Waterman Wise has called "the youth consciousness." This takes many forms and finds various outlets, but it is the product of one almost universally accepted insight. That insight is the growing fact that the older generation which was responsible for the World War is unable to maintain or to create an order of life that offers either security or stability, let alone justice and peace.

Out of this insight there is growing up among the students and youth of many nations, more especially in Britain and the United States, the conviction that youth itself must take up the burden of creating a new and better social order. If this conviction is not always articulate nor unified it is, nevertheless, one of the most important psychological factors of this generation. A growing sense of internationalism and common unity, as well as a sense of awakening power is one of the most hopeful elements in the student world of our day.

It is dead in earnest and it is cutting new channels of thought on many a college campus. And the statesmen and governments had better begin to notice it.